The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897. NO. 50

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6.21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly PM.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....5.40		8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.54		8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....6.00		8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.05		8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....6.22		9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.42		9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....7.01		9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....7.06		9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown7.22		10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.31		10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport 7.40		10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....8.07		10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville 8.24		11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville. 8.28		11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....8.40		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30	
New York 2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

THE CLAY EATERS.

Yellow clay as a daily food is what many of the people of Winston county, Ala., live and thrive on, says the Atlantic *Constitution*. The county of Winston is in the northwestern portion of the State and is sparsely settled, its population being poor and appearing to be eking out a mere existence. It is only within the past few years that the amount of taxes collected from the entire county amounted to $1,000. Until 1888 Winston was forty miles from the nearest railroad and the county court house twenty miles further. Houses of worship and those for educational purposes are few and far between. A majority of Winston's population live in small log cabins of the rudest kind and eke out a miserable existence by farming, hunting and fishing.

Their farms, or patches, as they call them, are small clearings around their cabins, and are seldom more than a few acres in extent. Their crap (as they invariably say) consists of corn, peas and potatoes, and a few who are fortunate enough to own a horse attempted to raise a little cotton. The land is very poor, and as the crops receive little work, the yield is always small. A few hogs are raised, but the majority depend on the country stores for the few strips of bacon they eat during the year. Here in this county, though, the moonshine stills flourish as the green bay tree. In almost every cave and on every little brook among the hills may be found a still whose undertaker's delight is produced by the soft light of the moon and where Uncle Sam fails to get his pull-down of 90 cents on the gallon. These people are too far from market to sell their corn for money, but they can convert it into good, straight liquor, carry it in kegs or jugs to the more thickly settled neighborhoods a few miles away and obtain a few dollars in money, some tobacco, coffee, and snuff for the women folks. Men, women and children are all slaves to the tobacco habit. The women chew, smoke, and dip snuff, but "dipping" is generally a Sunday luxury, as snuff is hard for them to get.

The interior of the cabin of the clay eater is rude in the extreme. It is usually built of small pine logs, from which the bark is sometimes removed. There are no windows, and sometimes only one door. In winter the cracks between the logs are filled with rags and clay or thin boards nailed over them from the outside. In summer these cracks are opened, in order to allow plenty of fresh air to enter. There are no pictures on the walls, no ornaments of any kind, and often no furniture worthy of the name. Of these are bedsteads, and they are of the crudest kind, made by the head of the family, with no other tools than a saw, ax and hammer. Usually the cabin is too small for bedsteads if the family is large, and they sleep on quilts and mattresses spread on the flooor, often the ground. The entire family, often ten or more persons, eat and sleep in the same room, and the cooking is done on one fireplace, the utensils consisting of a frying pan, kettle, oven, and a pot. All modern conveniences are almost unknown. Few families ever see a newspaper, and there are but few of the people who can read. Their parents before them could not, and their children are growing up equally ignorant. Strange to say they do not believe in "book learning." If the head of the family is a member of the church, probably a cheap Bible may be found in the house, but they never hear it read except when a traveling preacher comes along and stops for dinner or stays all night. When the writer was in Winston county last year he heard a man of God read from the Great Book, and when he read, "Jesus Christ died to save sinners," the good old motherly woman moved the cob pipe from her mouth and in utter astonishment remarked: "Is that so? I allus told Bill we'ud never know nuthin' 'less we tuck the paper."

The clay eaten by the people is found along the banks of the small mountain stream in inexhaustible quantities, and is of a dirty white color usually, sometimes a pale yellow. It has a peculiar oily appearance, and the oil keeps it from sticking to the hands or mouth. When dry it does not crumble, and a few drops of water will easily soften it until it can be rolled into any shape desired. The clay is almost without taste, but evidently possesses some nourishment, as these people declare they can subsist on it for days without any other food whatever. They place a small piece in the mouth and hold it there until it dissolves, and is swallowed in small quantities at a time. The quantity eaten at one time varies from a lump as large as a pea for a child or beginner to a lump as large as a man's fist for those who have eaten it for years. These people eat the clay with a ravenous relish, and the only bad effect seems to be the peculiar appearance it gives the skin of those who become addicted to the habit. The skin turns pale, so pale, in fact, as to give the face the pallor of death, and then later on it turns a sickly pale yellow, a color closely resembling some of the clay eaten. Children who become addicted to clay eating grow old, at least in appearance, prematurely, and their faces lose forever the bright glow of youth and health. Strange as it may appear, there is little sickness among the clay eaters, and they live as long as the average mankind, this proving that clay eating is not fatal in its effect.

It may or may not be the result of clay eating, but these people are as superstitious as the followers of a voudoo. They have signs for everything, and almost worship the moon. Corn is planted when the moon is full, and potatoes on the dark of the moon. They will not start on a journey or begin a job unless the moon is right, and they foretell storm and disaster by the appearance of the moon. If one end of the new moon is lower than the other, it will rain before the moon changes again, and if the moon is level, there will be no rain until another change occurs. It might be remarked that the clay eaters are often as successful in their prognostications as the average manipulator of the weather bureau. For an owl the eater has a holy dread. The hooting of an owl at any hour after 8 o'clock in the evening and until nightfall the following day is an omen of bad luck. If heard in the quiet hours of night and answered by the howl of a sleepless canine, it is a sign that one of the family will die before many moons. As soon as the hoot of an owl is heard a chair is overturned. If the hooting ceases at once, the threatened danger has been warded off for a time, but if it continues there is weeping and wailing in the home of the clay eater. The howling of a dog at night is also an omen of ill luck, but it is not a sign of approaching fatality unless it is in answer to the hoot of an owl. When a screech owl lets forth one of its horrible and bloodchilling sounds, the women folks reach their hands up the chimney and get a handful of soot. A screech owl near the house is a sure sign of death.

With the tenacity of ignorance these people cling to their filthy habits, traditions, and superstitions; of modern inventions and customs they have never dreamed, and they would ridicule the man who told them the world is round. Perhaps in time they will disappear with the onward march of civilization and enterprise.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Substantial Revenge.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

He was a smart young man and she a pretty girl, and they met by nonappointment in a State street cafe at the noon hour. It happened that their soup was served at the same moment, and while the waiter was absent with their meat orders the young lady took up the pepper and gave a liberal sprinkling to the dish before her.

"A-chew! a-chew!" sneezed the young man on the opposite side of the table. He had begun a desperate flirtation with the pretty girl, but at this point he started for the other side of the room to get his handkerchief from the pocket of his top coat.

So he did not see what happened. The young woman had handled the pepper box with so much energy that the top came off and the contents were emptied into the soup. Quick as a flash she changed dishes with her vis-a-vis and was demurely eating his soup when he returned.

He looked at her with ardent admiration, and thus regarding her carried a spoonful of the fiery compound before him to his mouth, and without waiting to taste it swallowed the dose.

He behaved like a stoic. A purple color mounted to his brow, and the young woman, as she stole a glance at him, feared apoplexy. But he took his soup like a martyr, although perspiration flowed over his face.

But he had his revenge. When his check was brought to him he reached over and dropped it beside the one which had been given to the young woman.

"My wife will pay both checks," he said, and, bolting from the place, was gone before explanations could be made. They are still looking for him.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Diamondale, Mich., we are permitted to take this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

McKinley is the twenty-fifth president.

TACT AT THE TABLE.

Self-Possessions Will Do Much to Help the Untutored Bridge Over Awkward Situations.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A great many women who do not pour tea into a saucer, or put a knife in their mouths, cannot cut an orange in halves and eat it with a spoon without making more of "a piece of work" of it than a well brought up child of three should. It is always safe when brought face to face with something which one never saw before to take time to see what some one else does, says L'Art de la Mode, without appearing to look. The first time one sees a finger bowl it is well to wait and note that people in the habit of using finger bowls merely touch their fingers to the water, and the forefinger of one hand to the lips, and then merely touch lips and fingers with the napkin. Thus one learns not to wash the fingers in the finger bowl, not to use the piece of lemon floating there to clean the nails as one woman did not long ago at a fashionable table where she was a guest by reason of being related to a woman known in society.

But sometimes one has no chance to observe others. The writer saw a woman, really a gentlewoman at heart, but unused to fashionable table furnishings, quite nonpulsed when the waitress passed her something—she did not know what—upon a small tray. Had she had more self-possession she would have said simply, "not any," instead of awkwardly taking it and making several ineffectual attempts to open it before she found out that it was a pepper mill in gold and ivory. It was a smarter young woman who saw for the first time strawberries served to each guest with the hulls on the berries, a little saucer of powdered sugar accompanying each dish of berries. She nibbled at a macaroon and after she had seen some one else pick up the odd little silver implement, one of which lay at each plate, and with it heap sugar on each berry and then bite the berry from the stem, she proceeded thus to eat her own berries with all the nonchalance of one who had never seen them served any other way.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

While chopping wood a farmer living near Stangfield, Ontario, was struck in one eye by a chip and made wholly blind in both eyes.

Natural History.

An Irish settler sat enjoying his connubial bliss upon the banks of a southern creek. Suddenly he espied a turtle emerging from the crystal stream.

"Och, love!" he exclaimed solemnly. "That iver I should come to America to see a snuff-box walk!"

"Whist!" said his wife; "don't be after making fun of the birds!"

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla now and expel from your blood the impurities which have accumulated during winter. Thus prevent humors, boils, pimples, eruptions, and serious illness, such as fevers, malaria, and debility of the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Gold in Siberia.

As the opening up of Siberia draws near, it may be interesting to point out the laws and regulations that govern gold hunting in that far-away country that will be within easy reach of civilization in three or four years. According to a recent ukase, "tayeshulks" (prospectors) are quite welcome to the White Czar's domains, provided the local authorities of the district approve of their character, Hebrews alone being excluded. The local authorities will issue a permit of prospectors, and once a gold hunter has found yellow metal he is at liberty to stake off a claim. This, however, must not be more than three miles and a half in length and from 500 to 1000 feet in breadth. All claims are registered and forfeited to the crown if not constantly worked.

Advices from Russia say that thousands of abandoned claims are at the disposal of new comers, the crown being only too willing to give them up. The reason for the wholesale abandonment of claims is that up to the present time Siberian gold hunters pursue the work of mining in the most primitive manner, there being little or no underground work. There are said to be splendid openings far hardy adventurers carrying other machinery and implements besides a shovel and a pick.—New York Journal.

A Wonderful Statement

From Mrs. McGillas to Mrs. Pinkham.

I think it my duty, dear Mrs. Pinkham, to tell you what your wonderful Compound has done for me.

I was dreadfully ill—the doctors said they could cure me but failed to do so.

I gave up in despair and took to my bed. I had dreadful pains in my heart, fainting-spells, sparks before my my eyes—and sometimes I would get so blind, I could not see for several minutes.

I could not stand very long without feeling sick and vomiting. I could not breathe a long breath without screaming, my heart pained so.

I also had female weakness, inflammation of ovaries, painful menstruation, displacement of the womb, itching of the external parts, and ulceration of the womb. I have had all these complaints.

The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. My husband told me to try a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine, which I did, and after taking it for a while, was cured. No other kind of medicine for me as long as you make Compound. I hope every woman who suffers will take your Compound and be cured.—MRS. J. S. MCGILLAS. 113 Kilburn avenue, Rockford, Ill.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Horse Power.

The horse has wonderful muscular power, but will suffer a great deal at times with nervous attacks if not properly groomed and stabled. This illustrates that a great deal of neuralgia is caused by imprudence and results from shock from cold to the nervous organism in parts most exposed to the cold. Hence, neuralgia is so often an affliction of the head, face and neck, as they are frequently badly protected against intense cold. The use of warmth as an antidote is apparent, and the warmth to the afflicted part imparted by the use of St. Jacobs Oil, together with the soothing and strengthening influence of the remedy, lull the pain and quickly restore a good healthful condition of the nerves, curing even the worst cases.

Cold storage stocks of New York Catawbas and Concords are scarcely yet exhausted and are selling freely.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00. at all druggists.

The wheat and oat crops in Chile, now being harvested, are reported generally satisfactory.

The Disagreeable Weather Driving People South.

For the last two weeks the travel south was has been very large. The cold and changeable weather in the North causing it. The principal resorts South are being rapidly filled, and the transportation lines have been doing an immense business. The Southern Railway system, whose northern terminus is at Washington, D. C., and penetrates every State South, operating its trains from New York over the Pennsylvania to Washington, thence over its own rails, has made great improvements in railway transportation looking to the comfort of southern travel, and they are being rewarded by running their three limited trains daily from New York filled to their capacity. The service offered by this great system is equal to that offered by any railway on the American continents. Its limited train service to Florida, New Orleans and the Pacific Coast is perfect. Any one contemplating a trip to any points South, Southwest or the Pacific Coast should write the New York office of the Southern Railway, 271 Broadway, and get complete information as to schedules, etc., and descriptive matter of the charming country through which this great system runs.

Florida.

The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

Flannel next the skin produces a rash removable with Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

Vanishing Life.

An English scientist, Professor A. C. Haddon, declares that students should spare more time from the investigation of the past to keeping a record of forms of life that are daily becoming extinct.

Many large and curious animals have vanished from the earth within recent years. The moa has gone from New Zealand, the aepyornis from Madagascar, probably within not many centuries; the dodo has disappeared from Mauritius, the solitaire from Rodriguez, the great auk from Arctic shores, Steller's sea cow from Bering's Island, and half a dozen other birds or birds or beast are either dead or just dying out. How long will huge tortoises exist in the Galapagos? They have already disappeared, with the flightless birds, from the Mascarene Islands. The bison, once so abundant in North America, is now comparatively scarce, and the big game of Africa has become far less numerous than formerly.

Races, too, are going, as the Tasmanian has gone. The languages of Polynesia are being destroyed or mutilated, while in most nations the folklore is being forgotten or mingled with alien elements. For no one, in the growing confusion of nations, is the opportunity receding more quickly than for the anthropologist.

At the present time civilization is more active than at any other in wiping out forms of life which are not necessary to it. Professor Haddon wants a committee of scientists formed to study this subject.

Largest Diplomatic Salary.

Sixty thousand dollars a year, the salary drawn by the French Embassador in London, is the largest sum paid to any diplomatist in the world.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President McKinley Outlines His Administrative Plans.

VIEWS ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Would Put the Country's Finances on a Sound Basis---More Revenue Without Delay---Wants the Tariff Revised---Favors a Bimetallic Conference---Opposes Trusts---For Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)—The inaugural address of President McKinley was as follows:

Fellow Citizens: In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath, I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God. Our faith teaches that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial, and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps.

The responsibilities of the high trust to which I have been called—always of grave importance—are augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprise.

The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision; our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put upon an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or dispute.

For Better Paper Money.

Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and to a safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore, I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for these arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions.

With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our finance laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes.

We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands, I shall cordially concur in such action.

If such power is vested in the President it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and in my opinion it can but prove beneficial to the entire country.

Favors Bimetallism.

The question of international bimetallism will have early and earnest attention.

It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command.

The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded.

Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods like the present of depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented wherever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures.

But the present must not become the permanent condition of the Government. It has been our uniform practice to retire, not increase, our outstanding obligations, and this policy must again be resumed and vigorously enforced. Our revenues should always be large enough to meet with ease and promptness not only our current needs, and the principal and interest of the public debt, but to make proper and liberal provisions for that most deserving body of public creditors, the soldiers and the sailors and the widows and orphans who are the pensioners of the United States.

More Revenue---Not Loans.

The Government should not be permitted to run behind or increase its debt in times like the present.

Suitably to provide against this is the mandate of duty; the certain and easy remedy for most of our financial difficulties. A deficiency is inevitable so long as the expenditures of the Government exceed its receipts.

It can only be met by loans or an increased revenue.

While a large annual surplus of revenue may invite waste and extravagance, inadequate revenue creates distrust and undermines public and private credit.

Neither should be encouraged. Between more loans and more revenue there ought to be but one opinion. We should have more revenue, and that without delay, hindrance or postponement.

The best way for the Government to maintain its credit is to pay as it goes—not by resorting to loans, but by keeping out of debt—through an adequate income secured by a system of taxation, external or internal, or both.

For Revenue Legislation.

It is the settled policy of the government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United State for sale or consumption; and avoiding for the most part every form of direct taxation, except in time of war.

The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subject of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding, either, about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country.

It is therefore, earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will, at the earliest practicable moment, enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just, and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be generally beneficial and helpful to every section, and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people—a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform.

The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has always been the firmest prop of the Treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

In the revision of the tariff especial attention should be given to the re-enactment and extension of the reciprocity principle of the law of 1890, under which so great a stimulus was given to our foreign trade in new and advantageous markets for our surplus agricultural and manufactured products. The brief trial given this legislation amply justifies a further experiment and additional discretionary power in the making of commercial treaties, the end in view always to be the opening up of new markets for the products of our country by granting concessions to the products of other lands that we need and cannot produce ourselves, and which do not involve any loss of labor to our own people, but tend to increase their employment.

The depression of the past four years has fallen with especial severity upon the great body of toilers of the country, and upon none more than the holders of small farms. Agriculture has languished and labor suffered. The revival of manufacturing will be a relief to both. No portion of our population is more devoted to the institutions of free government, nor more loyal in their support, while none bears more cheerfully or fully its proper share in the maintenance of the government, or is better entitled to its wise and liberal care and protection. Legislation helpful to producers is beneficial to all.

The depressed condition of industry on the farm and in the mine and factory, has lessened the ability of the people to meet the demands upon them, and they rightfully expect that not only a system of revenue shall be established that will secure the largest income with the least burden, but that every means will be taken to decrease, rather than increase, our public expenditures.

Courts Must Rule.

The great essential to our happiness and prosperity is that we adhere to the principles upon which the Government was established and insist upon their faithful observance. Equality of rights must prevail and our laws be always and everywhere respected and obeyed. We may have failed in the discharge of our full duty as citizens of the great Republic, but it is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested right of religious liberty and worship and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed to-day than ever before.

These guarantees must be sacredly preserved and wisely strengthened. The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of our courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests.

Against Trusts.

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market."

This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence, and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it into effect.

Better Standard of Citizenship.

Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws, and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. Illiteracy must be banished from the land, if we shall attain that high destiny as the foremost of the enlightened nations of the world which, under Providence, we ought to achieve.

Civil Service Reform.

Reforms in the civil service must go on, But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power.

As a member of Congress I voted and spoke in favor of the present law, and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted. The purpose in view was to secure the most efficient service of the best men who would accept appointment under the Government, retaining faithful and devoted public servants in office, but shielding none, under the authority of any rule or custom, who are inefficient, incompetent or unworthy. The best interests of the country demand this, and the people heartily approve the law wherever and whenever it has been thus administered.

Revive Merchant Marine.

Congress should give prompt attention to the restoration of our American merchant marine, once the pride of the seas in all the great ocean highways of commerce. To my mind, few more important subjects so imperatively demand its intelligent consideration. The United States has progressed with marvelous rapidity in every field of enterprise and endeavor until we have become foremost in nearly all the great lines of inland trade, commerce and industry.

Yet, while this is true, our American merchant marine has been steadily declining until it is now lower both in the percentage of tonnage and the number of vessels employed, than it was prior to the Civil War. Commendable progress has been made of late years in the upbuilding of the American Navy, but we must supplement these efforts by providing as a proper consort for it a merchant marine amply sufficient for our own carrying trade to foreign countries. The question is one that appeals both to our business necessities and the patriotic aspirations of a great people.

Urges Arbitration Treaty.

It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just, impartial, ever watchful of our National honor and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere. Our diplomacy should seek nothing more and accept nothing less than is due us.

Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment of differences between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth Congress in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons in 1893, and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification in January last.

Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading feature of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than by force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the early action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but as a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesman and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so grand a work.

Convene Congress at Once.

I do not sympathize with the sentiment that Congress in session is dangerous to our business interests. Its members are the agents of the people, and their presence at the seat of government in the execution of sovereign will should not operate as an injury but a benefit.

There could be no better time to put the Government upon a sound financial and economic basis than now. The people have only recently voted that this should be done and nothing is more binding upon the agents of their will than the obligation of immediate action.

It has always seemed to me that the postponement of the meetings of Congress until more than a year after it has been chosen deprived Congress too often of the inspiration of the popular will and the country of the corresponding benefits. It is evident, therefore, that to postpone action in the presence of so great a necessity would be unwise on the part of the Executive because unjust to the interests of the people.

Our actions now will be freer from mere partisan consideration than if the question of tariff revision was postponed until the regular session of Congress. We are nearly two years from a Congressional election, and politics cannot so greatly distract us as if such contest was immediately pending. We can approach the problem calmly and patriotically without fearing its effect upon an early election.

In view of these considerations I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

Sectionalism Disappears.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit of the people and the manifestation of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical lines, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years have distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation.

The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all the people. The North and the South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies, and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation.

Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit. It is ennobling, and will be both a gain and blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and cooperation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it.

Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have all my countrymen observe:

"I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord most high. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer—and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

END OF FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Three Appropriation Bills, Including the Sundry Civil Bill, Not Signed.

At 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned. Speaker Reed's address, prior to adjournment, follows:

"Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Two years ago you were summoned to your share of a legislative work which could not be otherwise than disagreeable, disappointing and unsatisfactory, for it involved a dismal struggle to adapt a narrowing income to the growing wants of a great Nation, growing to be still greater.

"You were, most of you, untried in your new vocation. How others have performed their share of the task it is not for us to say. But it is proper for me to say that your share of the divided duty has been performed with so much readiness and good sense that even among the asperities of a heated campaign there was no room for any attack upon the House of Representatives.

"I am sincerely grateful for the kind expression of your confidence and esteem; but I am still more grateful for the daily kindness and good will on the part of every member on both sides of the House.

"To all of you then, gentlemen of all parties, I offer the sincere expression of the highest personal regard."

Four of the great appropriation bills have failed—the Indian bill, the Agricultural bill and the Sundry Civil bill by reason of the President's refusal to sign them, and the General Deficiency bill by the failure of the conference to agree.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Invited to a Banquet."

TEXT: "Bring hither the fatted calf and kill it."—Luke xv., 23.

In all ages of the world it has been customary to celebrate joyful events by festivity. The signing of treaties, the proclamation of peace, the inauguration of presidents, the coronation of kings, the Christmas, the marriage. However much on other days of the year our table may have stinted supply, on Thanksgiving Day there must be something bounteous. And all the comfortable homes of Christendom have at some time celebrated joyful events by banquet and festivity. Something has happened on the old homestead greater than anything that has ever happened before. A favorite son whom the world supposed would become a vagabond and outlaw forever has got tired of sightseeing and has returned to his father's home. The world said he would never come back. The old man always said his son would come back. He had been looking for him day after day and year after year. He knew he would come back. Now having returned to his father's house the father proclaims celebration. There is in the paddock a calf that has been kept up and fed to utmost capacity, so as to be ready for some occasion of joy that might come along. Ah, there never would be a grander day on the old homestead than this day! Let the butchers do their work, and the housekeepers bring into the table the smoking meat. The musicians will take their places, and the gay groups will move up and down the floor. All the friends and neighbors are gathered in and an extra supply is sent out to the table of the servants. The father presides at the table and says grace, and thanks God that his long absent boy is home again. Oh, how they missed him, how glad they are to have him back!

One brother stands pouting at the back door and says: "This is a great ado about nothing. This bad boy should have been chastised instead of greeted. Veal is too good for him!" But the father says, "Nothing is good enough." There sits the young man, glad at the hearty reception, but a shadow of sorrow flitting across his brow at the remembrance of the trouble he had seen. All ready now. Let the covers lift. Music. He was dead and he is alive again! He was lost and he is found! By such bold imagery does the Bible set forth the merrymaking when a soul comes home to God.

First of all, there is the new convert's joy. It is no tame thing to become a Christian. The most tremendous moment in a man's life is when he surrenders himself to God. The grandest time on the father's homestead is when the boy comes back. Among the great throng who in the parlors of our church professed Christ one night was a young man who next morning rang my door bell and said: "Sir, I cannot contain myself with the joy I feel. I came here this morning to express it. I have found more joy in five minutes in serving God than in all the years of my prodigality, and I came to say so." You have seen perhaps a man running for his temporal liberty and the officers of the law after him, and you saw him escape, or afterward you hear the judge had pardoned him, and how great was the glee of that rescued man; but it is a very tame thing, that, compared with the running for one's everlasting life, the terrors of the law after him and Christ coming in to pardon and bless and rescue and save.

You remember John Bunyan in his great story tells how the pilgrim put his fingers to his ears and ran, crying: "Life, life, eternal life!" A poor car driver some time ago, after years having had to struggle to support his family, suddenly was informed that a large inheritance was his, and there was a joy amounting to bewilderment, but that is a small thing compared with the experience of one when he has put in his hands the title deed to the joys, the raptures, the splendors of heaven, and he can truly say, "Its mansions are mine, its temples are mine, its songs are mine, its God is mine!" Oh, it is no tame thing to become a Christian. It is a merrymaking. It is the killing of the fatted calf. It is a jubilee. You know the Bible never compares it to a funeral, but always compares it to something delightful. It is more apt to be compared to a banquet than anything else. It is compared in the Bible to water, bright, flashing water, to the morning, roseate, fireworked, mountain transfigured morning.

I wish I could to-day take all the Bible expressions about pardon, and peace, and life, and comfort, and hope, and heaven, and twist them into one garland and put it on the brow of the humblest child of God in this assemblage and cry, "Wear it, wear it now, wear it forever, son of God, daughter of the Lord God Almighty!" Oh, the joy of the new convert! Oh, the gladness of the Christian service! You have seen sometimes a man in a religious assembly get up and give his experience. Well, Paul gave his experience. He arose in the presence of two churches, the church on earth and the church in heaven, and he said, "Now this is my experience—sorrowful, yet always rejoicing; poor, yet making many rich; having nothing, yet possessing all things." If the people in this house knew the joys of the Christian religion, they would all pass over into the kingdom of God the next moment. When Daniel Sandeman was dying of cholera, his attendant said, "Have you much pain?"

"Oh," he replied, "since I found the Lord I have never had any pain except sin!" Then they said to him, "Would you like to send a message to your friends?" "Yes, I would. Tell them that only last night the love of Jesus came rushing into my soul like the surges of the sea, and I had to cry out, 'Stop, Lord, it is enough; stop, Lord—enough!'" Oh, the joys of this Christian religion! Just pass over from those tame joys in which you are indulging, joys of this world, into the raptures of the gospel. The world cannot satisfy you. You have found that out. Alexander longing for other worlds to conquer and yet drowned in his own bottle; Byron whipped by disquietudes around the world; Voltaire cursing his own soul while all the streets of Paris were applauding him; Henry II consuming with hatred against poor Thomas a Becket—all illustrations of the fact that this world cannot make a man happy. The very man who poisoned the pommel of the saddle on which Queen Elizabeth rode shouted in the street, "God save the Queen!" One moment the world applauds, and the next moment the world anathematizes. Oh, come over into this greater joy, this sublime solace, this magnificent beatitude! The night after the battle of Shiloh, and there were thousands of wounded on the field, and the ambulances had not come, one Christian soldier lying there a-dying under the starlight began to sing:

There is a land of pure delight.

And when he came to the next line there were scores of voices singing:

Where saints immortal reign.

The song was caught up all through the fields among the wounded until it was said there were at least 10,000 wounded men uniting their voices as they came to the verse:

There everlasting spring abides
And never withering flowers.

'Tis but a narrow stream divides
This heavenly land from ours.

Oh, it is a great religion to live by and a great religion to die by! There is only one heart throb between you and that religion. Just look into the face of your pardoning God and surrender yourself for time and for eternity, and He is yours and heaven is yours and all is yours. Some of you, like the young man of the text, have gone far astray. I know not the history, but you know it, you know it. When a young man went forth into life, the legend says, his guardian angel went forth with him, and getting him into a field, the guardian angel swept a circle around where the young man stood. It was a circle of virtue and honor and he must not step beyond that circle. armed foes came down, but were obliged to halt at that circle. They could not pass. But one day a temptress, with diamonded hand, stretched forth and crossed that circle with the hand, and the tempted soul took it, and by that one fell grip was brought beyond the circle and died. Some of you have stepped beyond that circle. Would you not like this day, by the grace of God, to step back? This, I say to you, is your hour of salvation. There was in the closing hours of Queen Anne what is called the clock scene. Flat down on the pillow in helpless sickness, she could not move her head or move her hand. She was waiting for the hour when the ministers of state should gather in angry contest and worried and worn out by the coming hour, and in momentary absence of the nurse, in the power, the strange power, which delirium sometimes gives one, she arose and stood in front of the clock and stood there watching the clock when the nurse returned. The nurse said, "Do you see anything peculiar about that clock?" She made no answer, but soon died. There is a clock scene in every history. If some of you would rise from the bed of lethargy and come out from your delirium of sin and look on the clock of your destiny this moment, you would see and hear something you have not seen or heard before, and every tick of the minute, and every stroke of the hour and every swing of the pendulum would say, "Now, now, now, now!" Oh, come home to your Father's house! Come home, O prodigal, from the wilderness! Come home, come home!

But I notice that when the prodigal came, there was the father's joy. He did not greet him with any formal "How do you do?" He did not come out and say: "You are unfit to enter. Go and wash in the trough by the well, and then you can come in. We have had enough trouble with you." Ah, no! When the proprietor of that estate proclaimed festival, it was an outburst of a father's love and a father's joy. God is your father. I have not much sympathy with the description of God I sometimes hear, as though He were a Turkish sultan, hard and unsympathetic, and listening not to the cry of His subjects. A man told me he saw in one of the eastern lands a king riding along, and two men were in altercation and one charged the other with having eaten his rice, and the king said, "Then slay the man, and by post mortem examination find whether he has eaten the rice." And he was slain. Ah, the cruelty of a scene like that! Our God is not a sultan, not a despot, but a Father—kind, loving, forgiving—and He makes all heaven ring again when a prodigal comes back. "I have no pleasure," He says, "in the death of him that dieth." All may be saved. If a man does not get to heaven, it is because he will not go there. No difference the color, no difference the history, no difference the antecedents, no difference the surroundings, no difference the sin. When the white horses of Christ's victory are brought out to celebrate the eternal triumph, you may ride one of them, and as God is greater than all, His joy is greater, and when a soul comes back there is in His heart the surging of an infinite ocean of gladness, and to express that gladness it takes all the rivers of pleasure, all the thrones of pomp and all the ages of eternity. It is a joy deeper than all depth and higher than all height and wider than all width and vaster than all immensity. It overtops, it undergirds, it outweighs all the united splendor and joy of the universe and who can tell what God's joy is? You remember reading the story of a king who on some great day of festivity scattered silver and gold among the people, who sent valuable presents to his courtiers, but methinks, when a soul comes back, God is so glad that to express his joy He flings out new worlds into space and kindles up new suns and rolls among the white robed anthems of the redeemed a greater halleluiah, while with a voice that reverberates among the mountains of frankincense and is echoed back from the everlasting gates he cries, "This, my son, was dead, and he is alive again!"

At the opening of the exposition in New Orleans I saw a Mexican flutist, and he played the solo, and then afterward the eight of ten bands of music, accompanied by the great organ, came in, but the sound of that one flute as compared with all the orchestras was greater than all the combined joy of the universe when compared with the resounding heart of Almighty God. For ten years a father went three times a day to the depot. His son went off in aggravating circumstances, but the father said, "He will come back." The strain was too much and his mind parted, and three times a day the father went. In the early morning he watched the train, its arrival, the stepping out of the passengers and then the departure of the train. At noon he was there again watching the advance of the train, watching the departure. At night he was there again, watchidg the coming, watching the going, for ten years. He was sure his son would come back. God has been watching and waiting for some of you, my brothers, ten years, twenty years, thirty years, forty years, perhaps fifty years, waiting, waiting, watching, watching and if now the prodigal should come home, what a scene of gladness and festivity, and how the great Father's heart would rejoice at your coming home. You will come, some of you, will you not? You will, you will.

I notice also that when a prodigal comes home there is the joy of the ministers of religion. Oh, it is a grand thing to preach this gospel! I know there has been a great deal said about the trials and the hardships of the Christian ministry. I wish somebody would write a good rousing book about the joys of the Christian ministry. Since I entered the profession I have seen more of the goodness of God than I will be able to celebrate in all eternity. I know some boast about their equilibrium, and they do not rise into enthusiasm, and they do not break down with emotion, but I confess to you plainly that when I see a man coming to God and giving up his sin I feel in body, mind and soul a transport. When I see a man bound hand and foot in evil habit emancipated, I rejoice over it as though it were my own emancipation.

I notice also when the prodigal comes back all earnest Christians rejoice. If you stood on Montauk point and there was a hurricane at sea, and it was blowing toward the shore, and a vessel crashed into the rocks, and you saw people get ashore in the lifeboats, and the very last man got on the rocks in safety, you could not control your joy. And it is a glad time when the church of God sees men who are tossed on the ocean of their sins plant their feet on the rock Christ Jesus. Oh, when prodigals come home, just hear the Christians sing. Just hear the Christians pray. It is not a stereotyped supplication we have heard over and over again for twenty years, but a putting of the case in the hands of God with an importunate pleading. No long prayers. Men never pray at great length unless they have nothing to say and their hearts are hard and cold. All the prayers in the Bible that were answered were short prayers. "God be merciful to me a sinner." "Lord, that I may receive my sight." "Lord, save me, or I perish."

Once more I remark that when the prodigal gets back the inhabitants of heaven keep festal. I am very certain of it. If you have never seen a telegraph chart you have no idea how many cities are connected together, and how many lands. Nearly all the neighborhoods of the earth seem reticulated, and news flies from city to city and from continent to continent. But more rapidly go the tidings from earth to heaven, and when a prodigal returns it is announced before the throne of God. And if these souls now present should enter the kingdom there would be some one in the heavenly kingdom to say: "That's my father," "That's my mother," "That's my son," "That's the one I used to pray for," "That's the one for whom I wept so many tears," and one soul would say "Hosanna!" and another soul would say "Halleluiah!"

Pleased with the news, the saints below
In songs the tongues employ.
Beyond the skies the tidings go,
And heaven is filled with joy.

Nor angels can their joy contain,
But kindle with new fire.
The sinner lost is found, they sing,
And strike the sounding lyre.

At the banquet of Lucullus sat Cicero the orator, at the Macedonian festival sat Philip the conqueror, at the Grecian banquet sat Socrates the philosopher, but at our Father's table sit all the returned prodigals, more than conquerors. The table is so wide its leaves reach across seas and lands. Its guests are the redeemed of earth and the glorified of heaven. The ring of God's forgiveness on every hand. The robe of a Saviour's righteousness adroop from every shoulder. The wine that glows in the cups is from the bowls of 10,000 sacraments. Let all the redeemed of earth and all the glorified of heaven rise and with gleaming chalices drink to the return of a thousand prodigals. Sing, sing, sing! "Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive blessing and riches and honor and glory and power, world without end." That scene of jubilence comes out before me this moment as in a sort of picture gallery. All heaven in pictures.

Look! Look! There is Christ. Cuyp painted Him for earthly galleries, and Correggio and Tintoretto and Benjamin West and Dore painted Him for earthly galleries, but all those pictures are eclipsed by this masterpiece of heaven. Christ! Christ! There is Paul, the hero of the Sanhedrim, and of Agrippa's courtroom, and of Mars hill, and of Nero's infamy, shaking his chained fist in the very face of teeth chattering royality. Here is Joshua, the fighter of Bethoron and Gibeon, the man that postponed sundown. And here is Vashti, the profligacy of the Persian court unable to remove her veil of modesty or rend it or lift it. And along the corridors of this picture gallery I find other great heroes and heroines—David with his harp, and Miriam with the cymbals, and Zechariah with the scroll, and St. John with the seven vials, and the resurrection angel with the trumpet. On farther in the corridors see the faces of our loved ones, the cough gone from the throat, the wanness gone from the cheek, the weariness gone from the limbs, the languor gone from the eye. Let us go up and greet them. Let us go up and embrace them. Let us go up and live with them. We will! We will!

From this hilltop I catch a glimpse of those hilltops where all sorrow and sighing shall be done away. Oh, that God would make that world to us a reality! Faith in that world helped old Dr. Tyng when he stood by the casket of his dead son, whose arm had been torn off in the threshing machine, death ensuing, and Dr. Tyng, with infinite composure, preached the funeral sermon of his own beloved son. Faith in that world helped Martin Luther without one tear to put away in death his favorite child. Faith in that world helped the dying woman to see on the sky the letter "W," and they asked her what she supposed that letter "W" on the sky meant. "Oh," she said, "don't you know? 'W' stands for 'Welcome.'" Oh, heaven, swing open thy gates! Oh, heaven, roll upon us some of the sunshine anthems! Oh, heaven, flash upon us the vision of thy luster! An old writer tells us of a ship coming from India to France. The crew was made up of French sailors who had been long from home, and as the ship came along the coast of France the men skipped the deck with glee, and they pointed to the spires of the churches where they once worshiped and to the hills where they had played in boyhood. But when the ship came into port, and these sailors saw father and mother and wife and loved ones on the wharf, they sprang ashore and rushed up the banks into the city, and the captain had to get another crew to bring the ship to her moorings. So heaven will after awhile come so fully in sight, we can see its towers, its mansions, its hills, and as we go into port and our loved ones shall call from that shining shore and speak our names we will spring to the beach, leaving this old ship of a world to be managed by another crew, our rough voyaging of the seas ended forever.

NO MORE FOOLISH MURRE EGGS.

A Measure to Protect the Sea Birds on the Farrallones.

At the solicitation of the commission on bird protection of the American Ornithologists' Union, of which Professor Leverett M. Loomis, of the California Academy of Sciences, is a member, the Lighthouse Board at Washington has issued a decree that the importing of the eggs of the sea birds from the Farrallones must cease.

The eggs of the murre, or foolish guillemot, have been shipped to the markets of San Francisco in great quantities since 1849, at which date they were almost the only fresh eggs to be had, bringing over $1 a dozen. The birds were present in the breeding season, from May until August, on the islands in such countless thousands that, although persistently robbed, their numbers seemed to show no appreciable diminution. In recent years, however, naturalists have noticed the effect of the annual persecution of the vast colonies, and have feared that they might become extinct. As a result of the investigation, the prohibitive measure has been enacted.

As high as 20,000 dozen of the eggss were annually brought to market by the Greek and Italian fishermen. They are twice the size of the ordinary hen's egg, for which they are said to be an excellent substitute, and they sold at retail from fifteen to twenty-five cents per dozen. During the past four or five seasons the Greeks have been driven off, and the egg industry has been carried on by the lighthouse keepers of the Farrallones.

Idle Money in New York.

It is reported New York banks hold nearly $55,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

A Bad Case Quickly Cured.

From the Commercial, Bangor, Me.

We publish the letter of Mr. H. J. Crandlemire, in full, just as it came in, as it is interesting.

Dear Sirs:—I send this solely that others may know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me and my kidneys, and to make it of more effect I send it in affidavit form:

STATE OF MAINE, } ss.
COUNTY OF WASHINGTON. }

H. J. Crandlemire, of Vanceboro, Maine, being duly sworn deposes and says:

"Two years or more ago I was attacked with kidney trouble which gave me violent pain, and necessitated my urinating every few minutes. Then I had times of no control over my water, and this made things unbearable. The pain at these times was indescribable, and nothing gave me any relief until I was led to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The first box helped me, and by the time I had taken my second I was absolutely and completely cured. This was two years ago, and since then I have had no return of the trouble, and I have no hesitation or doubt in expressing that I owe my recovery to Pink Pills.

(Signed) "H. J. CRANDLEMIRE."

Personally appeared before me this 13th day of August, 1896, H. J. Crandlemire, and made oath that the above statement was true.

ELISHA T. HOLBROOK, *Notary Public.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they affect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A Strange Occurrence.

That a pigeon should have strength enough or weight enough while flying to break the heavy glass of a locomotive headlight seems strange, but such a case occurred on the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri. When the train pulled into Bismarck it was discovered that the headlight was broken, and inside was found perched a pigeon. When the train left the previous station the glass was unbroken so that the pigeon must have flown against it or been struck by it while flying, and broke it. The strange occurrence happened in broad daylight, so that the bird was not attracted by the light, as it might have been had it been night.—Detriot Free Press.

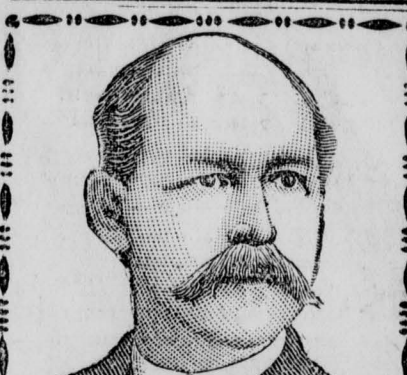
A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.



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For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest shapes and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

$200.00 Reward in Gold! Well Worth Trying For.

In the word BEAUTIFUL are nine letters. You are smart enough to make fourteen words, we feel sure; and if you do you will receive a reward. Do not use a letter more times than it occurs in the word BEAUTIFUL. Use only English words. The Household Publishing and Printing Co., proprietors of The Household Companion, will pay $50.00 in gold to the person able to make the longest list of English words from the letters in the word BEAUTIFUL; $30.00 for the second longest; $20.00 for the third; $10.00 each for the next five, and $5.00 each for the next ten longest lists. The above rewards are given free, and solely for the purpose of attracting attention to our handsome ladies' magazine, THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION, containing forty-eight pages finely illustrated, Latest Fashions, articles on Floriculture, Cycling, Cookery, General Household Hints, etc., and stories by the best standard authors; published monthly, price 50 cents per year, making it the lowest-priced magazine in America. In order to enter the contest it is necessary for you to send with your list of words FOURTEEN 2-cent stamps, or 25 cents in silver, which will entitle you to a half-year's subscription to THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. In addition to the above prizes we will give to everyone sending us a list of fourteen or more words a handsome silver souvenir spoon. Lists should be sent as soon as possible, and not later than April 3d, 1897, so that the names of successful contestants may be published in the April issue of THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION. We refer you to any mercantile agency as to our standing.

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PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

SEND 35 CENTS to DICKSON & VILLIER, Louisville, Ky., for an X-Ray Egg Tester and terms for exclusive territory.

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SAPOLIO

Piso's Cure
For Consumption

For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a groceryman could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Miss Kate Orth is the guest of her sister Mrs. E. S. Heeter.

C. B. Wagoner, of Shirleysburg, was among the recent visitors in this place.

D. Ruby, of Clay township, made a business trip to this place last Friday.

Harry Moore, of Rockhill Furnace, was among the recent visitors to this place.

Ephraim S. Walker, of Clay township, made a business trip to this place last Monday.

Rev. William H. Stevens, of Shelby, Iowa, is visiting friends and relatives in this place.

After April 1st we will have but one hotel in this place. The St. Opanstay will be used after that date as a private dwelling only.

Amy Cutshall and Amanda French, both of Springfield township, visited friends and relatives in this place Saturday and Sunday.

Dr. Dallas Bernhardt, representative-elect of Fulton county, tarried a few hours in this place last Monday. The doctor was en route to the State capitol where he will assume the responsibilities of his late election.

A quiet wedding occurred at the Baptist parsonage in Orbisonia on last Thursday, Rev. C. E. Bush performing the ceremony. The contracting parties were Jesse K. Wagoner and Martha Heeter, both of Clay township. We wish them a safe journey on the sea of life.

A protracted meeting has been in progress for several weeks at Whitseltown, in Hill valley. The last report we had there had been thirty-six conversions and twenty-three others yet at the altar seeking repentance. The meeting is conducted by the Rev. R. L. Earhart, of this place.

Harry Hutton, the efficient salesman for Berringer, Shumway & Co., wholesale shoe dealers of Philadelphia, is registered at the Park House. Mr. Hutton always arranges to have a few days sojourn in this place for the purpose of using the mineral water, and claims to obtain good results.

J. B. Park, proprietor of the Park House in this place, is preparing to build a large addition to his hotel this spring, owing to the closing of the St. Opanstay. A lot of lumber is being delivered at present and as soon as the weather will permit work will be commenced on the new structure.

TROUGH CREEK.

O. T. Swope will build an addition to his house the coming summer.

Newton Wright made his first trip to Calvin since his sickness last Friday.

O. M. Wright had his two best sheep killed Saturday and another crippled.

The institute at Pine Grove last Satuaday was well attended and was certainly a success.

Our roads are very muddy and will remain so as long as the freezing and thawing continues.

It is reported that William Hazzard will occupy J. C. Wright's stone house the coming year.

Our oldest citizen, Simeon Wright, is in delicate health, as also is his near neighbor B. F. Glasgow.

L. W. Pheasant and wife have given up moving to Woodcock valley as he told ye correspondent, and have purchased the Scott Bumm property in the suburbs of Calvin.

J. F. Swope has just come out from a severe spell of neuralgia, which caused him intense suffering for a couple weeks. His daughter, Mabel, is thought to be some better but is not well yet.

The grain up to the present has stood the winter admirably, but March is generally the hard month on the grain and if the present weather continues the March of '97 will be no exception.

J. O. Smith caused considerable merriment among the youngsters at the institute when he referred to Jesse James, the great western robber. Doubtless they were thinking of another Jesse James who we hope will never be a man like the "terror of the west."

CALVIN.

Muddy roads.

J. C. Pheasant is on a visit to Altoona this week.

Our sick people are much better at this writing.

J. C. Shaffer was in Huntingdon on bus.ness on Monday.

Miss Olive Wright, of Mill Creek, was a Sunday visitor of the Misses Steele.

Miss Jane Curfman is suffering from the effects of a broken bone in her wrist.

Miss Emma Mierley, of Calvin, visited at her father's home, near Cassville, on Sunday.

L. W. Pheasant, Esq., and wife, of Colfax, will become residents of this place after April 1st.

Rev. Fred G. Sleepe, of Cameron, arrived at the home of his father-in-law, J. C. Wright, on Monday evening.

O. M. Wright had some sheep-killing dogs in his flock on Saturday night last, resulting in the death of two sheep.

A number of our young folks attended the institute held at Pine Grove. All report that the subjects given were ably discussed.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Glasgow have gone to Philadelphia where the former will receive medical attention. They were accompanied by Miss Emma and Dr. George Glasgow, of Glen Campbell.

Following is report of Locust Grove school for month ending March 2nd:

	Males.	Females.	Total
Whole No. enrolled.	20	11	31
Average attendance.	16	9	25
Per cent. of "	81	78	80

Those missing no time are John Manceberger, Thomas Manceberger, Joe Smith, Mayne Gosnell, Oscar Stapleton, Lena Gosnell, Viola Gosnell, Orpha Stever, Salome Rabenstein. Visitors, 17.

DESSA ROLAND, teacher.

MILL CREEK.

John Fultz continues to be on the sick list.

B. F. White, of Johnstown, was a recent visitor here.

Miss Mary Hall, of Huntingdon, is visiting Miss Lida Goodman.

Johnny Weimer visited his grandparents in Lewistown over last Sunday.

Rev. Treverton will preach his last sermon before conference next Sabbath morning.

The auditors of the township met last Monday and settled accounts for the past year.

Dr. B. E. Himes, of Newton Hamilton, spent a part of last week under the parental roof.

George Gates and bride, of Greenwood Furnace, visited T. J. Gates and family last week.

Rev. Sheeder, a former Lutheran minister at this place, visited friends in this section last week.

Contractors Sims and Kelley are storing their tools, derricks, etc., at Bridgeport awaiting another contract.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the band did not hold their musical entertainment last Friday evening as they expected. They will hold it next Friday evening.

Master Roy Mort met with a rather bad accident last week. While walking on the trestle work at the new culvert he fell and broke his nose, knocked four teeth out and sustained several other bruises about the head and face.

CASSVILLE.

Rev. Stine preached his last sermon for the year Sabbath evening to a large audience.

Rev. Russel Hyssong preached in the Lutheran church Sabbath morning in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Shaulis.

The W. C. T. U. received a package of Bibles from Pennsylvania Bible Society and are busy marking them for the R. R. men.

Saturday, February 27th, Miss Blanch Stine held a Conundrum supper, assisted by her Sabbath school class, the proceeds going to missions. The receipts were $6.00 and the menu was excellent.

Saturday evening, March 6th, Mrs. J. O. Heaton's class held a social which was very successful. A short musical and literary program was carried out. Miss Lulu Noble sang a solo, after which Miss Marie Hamilton recited "Mrs. Rugle's Dinner Party" in a charming manner and received hearty applause. Miss Minnie Shuman played an organ solo. The members of the Willing Workers Mission Band sang a marching song, Miss Bertha Stine played a march, after which ice cream, cake and confectionary were served. Every one had a merry time. The receipts were $4.00 and will go for the cause of missions.

LATTA GROVE.

M. E. Dell has removed to his farm in Smith valley.

Alvah Querry will leave next week for New Jersey.

James Saylor is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Catharine Stever.

The school at this place will soon close a successful term.

George Lynn and Wilson Dell have their shingle mill in full blast. They make good shingles.

Mrs. John Dougherty, of Ryde station, is visiting among relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. M. D. Walker, of Smithfield, Spent Sunday in this vicinity and was the guest of her father, Henry Stever.

In Memoriam.

It is with extreme sorrow that I refer to the death of one who was called from earth in the midst of life, being in his forty-sixth year.

Thomas B. Mierley was a good citizen with perhaps as few faults as almost anyone in the community. He was respected by his neighbors for his good judgment, his strict regard for the truth, his honesty and his generosity. Two years ago last July he buried his faithful wife who died with consumption. She was always considered a good Christian and, as we remember, experienced a change of heart in early life.

About a year before his death he presented himself at the mourners' bench at a revival meeting held at Otterbein church. A few days before his death he remarked that since his conversion he had been more enlightened than in all the rest of his life, thus giving that act on his part the credit of his acceptance by his Savior. Only a few days before his death he said to the writer that a dark cloud had hung over him but that was all removed and that he felt that it was a blessed thing to be ready for the Master at His coming. During his last days his whole conversation was in regard to matters of religion, and when he bade all good-by he exhorted all, and especially the young, not to put off giving their hearts to God, telling them that the Lord would feed the tender lambs and they would grow strong. He leaves behind one son who we are glad to know is highly respected, and whom we commend to the God who has taken his mother and father to dwell with Him forever there to enjoy the happiness awaiting the finally faithful. To his son, his father, his mother, brother and two sisters we extend our kindest sympathy. While we are truly sorry for our loss we are glad to firmly believe that our loss is his everlasting gain, and our earnest prayer is that we all may be as well prepared when the messenger comes as Thomas.

The forty sleds and sleighs that followed his remains quietly to their last resting place in the Baptist cemetery spoke in terms too plain to be misunderstood of the high esteem in which he was held by his neighbors. We trust that it shall be our everlasting fortune when the trials of life are over to meet him where we never shall say good-bye.

A. W. W.

Local Institute Proceedings.

Following is the secretary's report of the institute held at Pine Grove school house, March 6, 1897:

On Saturday morning the institute was opened with music and devotional exercises conducted by A. W. Wright, after which the institute was organized by electing H. G. Swope chairman and Edna Swope secretary.

Song by school, "The Old Mountain Home."

First topic for discussion was "Economy;" 1st, In the Teacher, was discussed by H. G. Swope; 2nd, In the Scholar, by W. A. Crotsley. Subject being open for general discussion it was further discussed by Mrs. Nettie Wright, J. O. Smith and J. W. Wright, many useful and instructive ideas were given.

"The Power of Example" was next taken up by J. O. Smith and discussed very ably, also W. A. Crotsley and Emory Bagshaw spoke on the subject.

Music by school, "Boys Will Be Boys," after which institute adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, and was opened by music.

Prof. Swigart took up the subject of "Physiology," discussing it very ably and bringing out many useful and instructive points.

Recitation, "The Auctioneer's Baby," by Carrie Swope.

Solo, "Little Blind Match Seller," by Grace Crotsley.

Recitation, "The Watermelon," by Gilbert Smith.

Miss Mary Hamilton being absent the subject of "Music and Drawing" was discussed by Edna Swope and Prof. C. C. Johnston.

Music, Whip-poor-will song, by school.

Paper, by Miss Martha Nensteel.

Reading, "The Challenge," by Mrs. Emma Smite.

Duet, "Don't Forget the Old Folks," by May Swope and Bertha Coder.

Prof. C. C. Johnston took up the subject of "Geography" and brought out many useful points.

The institute expressed its thanks to Profs. Swigart and Johnston for their useful and instructive discussions.

ALL IN READINESS.

Methodist Episcopal Conference in Clearfield Next Week.

The Clearfield correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: Rev. W. A. Stephens and his co-workers of the Methodist Episcopal church in this place have completed arrangements for the entertainment of the twenty-ninth annual session of the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Episcopal conference, which will convene here next Tuesday, March 16. Ample arrangements have been made for the comfort of all who may attend. Owing to the limited space in the church it has been arranged to hold the sessions in the opera house, which has been renovated and beautified for the occasion. Rev. Mr. Stephens deserves credit for taking the grave responsibility of entertaining the conference in Clearfield, but there is now no doubt but that he and his church will amplify every promise made and the first conference session to be held in the height of the Alleghenies promises to be a most interesting one in every particular.

The Central Pennsylvania conference embraces within its limits more than one-third the total area of the state, and has 225 ministers. The conference is divided into five districts, and these with their relative presiding elders are as follows: Altoona, Rev. D. S. Monroe; Danville, Rev. W. W. Evans; Harrisburg, Rev. E. H. Yocum; Juniata, Rev. J. B. Polsgrove; Williamsport, Rev. M. K. Foster. In the entire conference there are upwards of 60,000 church members, and the money raised yearly for the various church institutions, missions, etc., amounts to almost half a million dollars. During the past year, notwithstanding it has been one of depression in all matters of finance, the indications now are that the work of the church in all its departments has been exceptionally favorable. There have been many accessions to the church and an increased amount of contributions in many places.

DIED.

ROBINSON.—At Valley Point, Saturday, February 27, 1897, Miss Ida Robinson, aged about 24 years.

RUSSELL.—Saturday, February 27, 1897, Henrietta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Russell, of Hopewell township, aged 18 years, 3 months and 29 days.

PEIGHTAL.—In Walker township, Thursday, February 25, 1897, Mrs. Samuel Peightal, aged 78 years, 10 months and 7 days.

WALL.—In Logan township, Thursday, February 11, 1897, Jonathan Wall, aged 68 years, 6 months and 14 days.

McMAHON.—At Charter Oak, Tuesday, March 2, 1897, Mrs. Margaret McMahon, aged over 68 years.

CROWNOVER.—At her home in Saulsburg, this county, Sunday, February 28, 1897, Miss Mary Belle Crownover, aged about 31 years.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

After having been confined to the house for eleven days and paying out $25 in doctor bills without benefit, Mr. Frank Dolson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was cured by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm costing 25 cents and has not since been troubled with that complaint. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

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Tour to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg by special Pullman train March 27, 1897, returning on regular trains within nine months. Round-trip tickets, including all tour features going and transportation only returning, will be sold at the following rates: From Harrisburg $197.00; Altoona $194.20; Pittsburg $187.20. One-way tickets, including all tour features going, $138.25 from Harrisburg, $136.75 from Altoona, and $133.25 from Pittsburg. Proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address J. G. Sansom, Acting Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 3-10-3t

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HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

10 CTS. ten weeks and then stopped. The old, reliable Yankee Blade, 16 pages weekly, filled with stories of fun, love, and thrilling tales of adventure. Send 10 cts. in stamps for 10 weeks trial to Yankee Blade, Brooks, Me.

Spring = Opening.

On Monday and Tuesday, March 15th and 16th, a salesman, representing one of the largest and best Carpet manufactures in the country, will have on display at our store a full line of samples of Ingrain, Brussels, Velvet, Moquette, Axminister and Wilton Carpets, in prices from 50c to $5.00 per yd. The salesman is a thorough expert and can give you all the information about carpets you may want. We will guarantee to sell you for less than the same goods can be bought for in Philadelphia or New York, and if you desire it the pattern you buy will be the only one sold in town. We can assure you no better grade of goods are made than sold by this party. We are going to build up a big carpet trade and are going to do it on right principles. Bring the measure of your room and we will have the goods cut and made for you if you so desire. You can have the goods ordered now or a month or six weeks later as you may wish. We will also on the same days have our regular Spring Opening of all our new Spring Goods in Dry Goods, Ready-made Suits, Skirts, Shirt Waists, Wash Goods, Lace Curtains, Laces, Embroideries, etc. Come and we will make it a pleasant occasion.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 10, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The professional base ball season will open on the 22d of April.

—During February the coinage of the mints aggregated $11,757,883,01.

—Eighty-one applications for hotel licenses have been filed in the prothonotary's office at Hollidaysburg.

—There were 1475 paid admissions credited to the midwinter fair held in the armory at Huntingdon, recently.

—The meeting in the U. B. church continues to grow in interest and there have been a large number of conversions.

—A. W. Swope and wife and M. L. Rex and wife spent last Saturday with ex-commissioner S. P. Smith's family in Big valley.

—David Kell and wife, of West Virginia, spent a day or two of the past week with the families of D. H. and Frank Wallett, of this place.

—Conrad Peters, of Lewistown, aged about 50 years, attempted to commit suicide, one afternoon last week, by cutting both his wrists and his throat. He will recover.

—Levi Johnston and Harry Anderson, two young men of Union township, recently took their departure for the Buckeye state to seek their fortunes. We wish them success.

—The commissioners of Perry county have fixed the tax rate there at five mills. They also restored the bounty upon wildcats, foxes and minks, beginning with June next.

—The State Veterinarian recently ordered that the 166 cows belonging to Piolett Bros., of Bradford county, be killed on account of the prevalence of tuberculosis among them.

—Frank H. Harrison, of the firm of Bell & Harrison, Mount Union, and J. R. Simpson, of Huntingdon, were in town yesterday looking up insurance business. Both these gentlemen represent good reliable companies.

—Miss Flora Fasick, of Mifflintown, while carrying a wash-boiler filled with hot water, Thursday morning, tripped on the carpet and fell, upsetting the hot water over herself, badly scalding her face, neck and breast.

—The State treasury will be ready by March 15th to resume payment of the school appropriations thet were stopped by the burning of the warrant books and other records of the school department in the capitol fire.

—Representative Bare, of this county, offered a resolution in the House on Monday of last week which was adopted, calling upon Pennsylvania representatives in Congress to demand an investigation of the death of Dr. Ruiz, in a Cuban prison.

—The new culvert at Mill Creek was completed last week and the contractors have stored their machinery and equipment at Bridgeport. The railroad company are now filling in over the arch and the tracks will be thrown to their normal position in a few days. The new culvert is a fine piece of work.

Died, in this place, Wednesday evening, March 3, 1896, Polly, aged 20 years. Polly was a parrot belonging to Mrs. John M. Miller. She was not apt in acquiring a knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon language but was, nevertheless, a great pet. Her demise was the cause of much grief on Railroad street. The remains were given decent sepulture.

—H. G. Mauck, the young railroad brakeman of Altoona, who recently lost his right hand while making a coupling of cars, has instituted suit against the Pennsylvania company for $5,000 damages. The suit in a measure will be a test case under the law which recently went in force compelling all operating railroads to provide their cars with air brakes and Janney couplers.

—Charles Fisher, of Huntingdon, lost a 250 pound hog last week by drowning in a barrel of slop. He had surrounded the barrel with manure to keep the slop from freezing. The hog climed to the top of the manure pile, and while trying to drink the swill fell headmost into the barrel and was drowned. The hog was missed and diligent search was made all around the premises before it was found.

—Mrs. Mary Eek fell down a flight of stairs at the home of her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Chaney, in Huntingdon, on Monday evening of last week about 7 o'clock and sustained a severe gash in the top of her head and several bruises on her face. Dr. Miller was summoned and dressed the wounds, which required thirty-three stitches. Mrs. Eck is 75 years old and her condition is criticial.

—According to previous notice from the pulpit a series of evangelistic services will commence in the Presbyterian church on next Thursday evening, the 11th inst., and will continue at least nine evenings. These services will commence at seven o'clock and a most cordial invitation is extended to the people of the community to be present and take part in them. The pastor will conduct the services alone over Sabbath. He will try to have some help during the week follwing. Sabbath evening wil be the regular time for service in this church. D. H. CAMPBELL.

—Matthew M. Garland, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who is a native of Alexandria, this county, and now resides at Pittsburg, is a candidate for the position of commissioner of immigration at New York, which pays a salary of about $6000 a year. Mr. Garland, besides being president of the Amalgamated Association, is fourth vice-president of the American Federation of Labor. He was the only officer of that association who espoused the Republican ticket, as Gompers and his whole following favored, worked and voted for Bryan's election. Mr. Garland has had a petition signed by the officers of the American Federation, wherein they pray President McKinley to appoint Mr. Garland to the office.

Seeking a Long Lost Brother.

W. H. Fisher, of Huntingdon, is diligently seeking information concerning his brother, James H. Fisher, who left his home in that place in 1857. For twenty-eight years Mr. Fisher has not heard from his brother, nor has he been able to learn anything of his whereabouts. James H. Fisher, after leaving home in 1857, shipped on the United States steam frigate Mississippi at San Francisco. The vessel was then under command of Capt. J. C. Nicholson, and the third assistant engineer was Joseph S. Worthington, of Philadelphia. The ship on which Mr. Fisher sailed returned to the Charleston Navy Yard at Boston in 1860. This is the extent of W. H. Fisher's knowledge concerning his brother's wanderings after his leaving home, except that the last information received of the absent brother was that he was in Hong Kong, China. This was about 1859, or two years after his going away from Huntingdon.

Mr. Fisher, in his efforts to trace the whereabouts of his brother, if the latter be still alive, is pursuing the only proper course left open to him, and that is by the liberal use of printer's ink. He has already advertised extensively in the leading newspapers of the United States, and now intends to seek the desired information through the medium of the prominent foreign journals. Although he has no authentic information on which to base his belief, Mr. Fisher is of the opinion that his brother is still living.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

Abram L. Bennett, Benore, Centre Co., Pa., and Minnie B. Mattern, Mount Union.

Newton Snyder, Huntingdon, and Elizabeth Hoffman, Smithfield.

John H. W. Plummer, Trough Creek, and Flora A. Benson, Eagle Foundry.

Harry Cassatte, Huntingdon, and Henrietta Shoop, Reedsville, Pa.

Joseph F. Delany and Carrie Laird, Orbisonia.

J. Harry Huffman and Maggie M. Kyler, Smithfield.

Another Perry County Sensation.

A despatch from New Bloomfield on Monday says: Twenty-eight years ago Malinda Snyder, a girl then 18 years old, disappeared from her home in Liberty Valley, this county, and no trace of her was ever found. Last night Hugh Smith, a man 75 years old, residing in the same valley, was arrested, charged with killing the girl and burning her body, after cutting it up into small pieces. A dispute between Smith and another person brought the crime to light. Further arrests are expected.

William M. Parker.

William M. Parker, son of the late Robert Parker, of this place, died at his home in Toledo, Iowa, Friday, February 26, 1897. The Tama County (Iowa) *Democrat* contains the following obituary:

"The community was shocked last Friday afternoon to learn that Wm. Parker had suddenly died. Mr. Parker had not been feeling well at the noon hour, and while his wife observed that he did not look well, he thought that he was able to go down town as usual and said he would call on the doctor. He went directly from his home to the doctor's office where medical attendance was administered and there he remained. He seemed to revive for a short time, but about 2.30 o'clock suddenly had a relapse and died almost instantly in the presence of attendants. His death is attributed to neuralgia of the heart. While Mr. Parker's death came with such suddenness and is a severe blow to his family, it did not come without some warnings to his faithful wife who had closely observed his physical condition for some time and who knew that he occasionly suffered from heart difficulty.

Wm. M. Parker was born at Spruce Creek, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1840. His boyhood days were spent in the community of his birth. During the Civil War he served faithfully as a member of the 16th M. cavalry of Pennsylvania. On September 17, 1872, he was married to Miss Allie Conroy, his surviving wife. Three daughters, Maude, Blanche and Bertha, survive the father as a comfort to the mother. About sixteen years ago the family moved from Pennsylvania to Lisbon, Iowa, and two and a half years later came to Toledo where they have since resided. Mr. Parker was a tailor by trade and a man who stood high among his fellowmen in the community. He was a member of the G. A. R. Post, the A. O. U. W., in which he carried $2,000 life insurance, and of the Toledo Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M. Religiously he was a member of the Baptist church, having united with that organization in his young manhood at Altoona, Pa., and at the time of his death he was a faithful and consistent member of that church in this city. He had served as a member of the school board of Toledo for six years and the high esteem in which he was held by the members of the board is shown by the testimony which they have borne of his life and character in the minutes of their meeting. In every relation of life Wm. Parker sustained a high type of manhood. He was kind and faithful in his family relations and the uppermost thought of his life seemed to be the welfare of those dependent upon him. For this he planned, for this he labored unceasingly. In his death the world loses one of its best men—best and bravest, notwithstanding the fact that he was modest and unobstrusive upon the world.

The funeral services were conducted at the home last Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Amos Weaver of the Baptist church, officiating. The text was from Isaiah, 64. 6. The Baptist choir furnished appropriate music. The interment took place at Woodlawn cemetery and the burial services were conducted by the Masonic fraternity of which the deceased was a member.

Cassville Summer Normal.

The Cassville summer normal will open May 10, 1897, and continue for 8 weeks. Two courses will be given; one to prepare persons for the county examination, including a course in pedagogics, and the other a complete course in the common school branches, the sole aim of which will be to give persons a thorough and practical drill in all subjects that will be of use in every-day life. The higher branches will be taught for slight additional charges. Tuition for entire term (8 weeks) $4.50. For further information, call on or address, E. Guy Rex, Bellwood, Pa. 3-3-6t.

He Got the Marble Heart.

Solomon Obail, the venerable chief of the Cornplanter Indians, residing on the reservation in the northwestern part of this state, arrived at Harrisbnrg on Monday with an interpreter to again place his claims for land before the Governor. The old chief claims all the land along Oil creek on which Oil City is now located. The Governor gave him a hearing and advised him to seek a remedy through legislation. Two years ago Obail's claims were looked into by a legislative committee which decided that he could not substantiate them.

Fire!

About 9.45 o'clock last Monday evening this community was startled by an alarm of fire, flames having been discovered in a hallway of the storeroom belonging to the W. H. Rex estate. The fire spread quickly throughout the building and in a very few minutes it was apparent that the store room was doomed. The efforts of the bucket brigade were directed toward saving the adjoining properties. Adjoining the store room on the south-east side was the mansion house of the W. H. Rex estate, in which Mrs. Rex resided. This was but about twelve feet away and the heat drove the brigade back and soon the flames were communicated to this building. The personal property of Mrs. Rex was mostly saved but much of it was so badly damaged as to be almost without value. Rain commenced falling while the fire was in progress and prevented a further spread of the flames but added to the damage of the household effects that had been carried out. Both the store room and residence were entirely consumed. The store room was occupied by J. L. Hetrick as a general store and the second floor as Mr. Hetrick's residence. His family barely escaped, saving only such clothing as they were wearing. Mr. Hetrick and the children were in bed and the children were carried out with only their night clothing. A crib, some bed clothing, a trunk and bureau were all the personal property saved and of his stock of merchandise only a show case with a few notions, desk, scales and two kegs of fish were saved. The fire leaves him in a bad condition, he having not even sufficient to resume housekeeping. He carried insurance to the amount of $1200—$600 being in the Inter-state and $600 in the Susquehanna—on his stock of general merchandise. This insurance was written last April and he paid the premium to the agent, W. W. Withington, in May. It appears that the premium was not paid by Mr. Withington to the companies and they notified Mr. Hetrick in August that if he did not pay the premium the policies would be cancelled. Thus the matter rested and Mr. Hetrick does not know whether the law will hold the companies responsible for the acts of their agent or not.

On the store room, residence and personal property of Mrs. Rex there was some insurance but we do not know the amount nor how it is divided at this writing.

While the fire was in progress the fire department of Huntingdon was summoned for aid and in nine minutes from the time that the department had arranged for transportation the engine and equipment were at Huntingdon station ready to render assistance. There was some unavoidable delay in getting cars ready for the department and by the time all arrangements were made Chief Greenberg was notified that the fire was under control. The people of Mapleton, however, acknowledge their gratitude to the department and to Chief Greenberg for the prompt response to the appeal for aid.

The destruction of this property is a great loss to this borough. Under the circumstances it is not probable that the structures will be rebuilt soon. They were valuable buildings and from them the borough derived considerable revenue.

How the flames originated will probably remain a mystery. There was no fire in that part of the store room in which the flames were first discovered. Mr. Hetrick had been in the ware room a short time before, had closed up for the night and had taken the lamp upstairs with him. There was no smell of smoke or other indication of fire at that time.

Sale Register.

Saturday, March 13, H. H. Swope, executor of the estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, dec'd., will offer at public sale the real estate of said deceased, consisting of a lot of ground in the borough of Mapleton, fronting 89 feet on Reservoir street and extending back 90 feet on Church street, having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P M.

Thursday, March 18, A. H. Smith (W. B. Smith, Agt.) will offer at public sale in Union township, one mile north of Calvin, 2 horses, 4 head of cattle, 5 shotes, brood sow, wagons, buggy, sled, grain drill, harrows, fanning mill, cultivators, plows, feed cutter, reaper, mower, 10 tons hay, hay fork, lot of harness, lot of household and kitchen furniture, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, March 20, S. L. Glasgow will offer at public sale, at his residence ¼ mile west of Calvin, in Union township, 2 brood mares, colt, thoroughbred Percheron stallion, 3 fresh cows, sow and 5 pigs, mower, reaper, 2-horse wagon, spring wagon, hay rake, windmill, hay fork, plows, harrows, grain drill, corn planter, dinner bell, harness, fly nets, collars, bridles, chains, rakes, forks, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared

To Accommodate

You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock

and White Oak

Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 14.

Lesson Text: "Saul, the Persecutor, Converted," Acts ix., 1-2; 17-20 —Golden Text: I Tim., i., 15—Commentary.

1, 2. We last heard of Saul making havoc of the church at Jerusalem after the martyrdom of Stephen. We still find him in the same spirit of enmity against Christ and His followers, but now he is reaching out to other cities, even to Damascus, with authority from the high priest to arrest and bring to Jerusalem all such disciples of the Lord as he might find. They are spoken of as men and women of the way (see margin), reminding us of Christ's own words, "I am the way" (John xiv., 6). God thus far suffers Saul to be satan's agent in purifying His church. Not even satan can touch a child of God without God's permission (Job i., 10; Zech ii., 5), and when the adversary is allowed to try the people of God, either directly or by human instrumentality, we are to see only the hand of God and remember Rom. viii., 28, 29. See Ps. xvii., 14; lxxvi., 10, Dan. xi., 35; xii., 10; Rev. ii., 10, as very helpful.

3, 4. "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou Me?" Thus far and no farther is heaven's decree for Saul, and now He who loved him in all his sin, and who had suffered him thus far in his devilish work, arrests him as he is is about to enter Damascus. The light from heaven smites him to the earth, and the voice from heaven enters his soul. The light was brighter than the sun at noonday, and the voice spoke in the Hebrew language (chapter xxvi., 13, 14). All the party saw the light and fell to the earth in fear, but Saul alone heard the words which were spoken, for they were only for him.

5. "Who art thou, Lord? I am Jesus, whom thou persecutest." In one of Saul's accounts of this he gives the Lord's answer as "I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest" (chapter xxii., 8). In all Saul's life he had never heard anything so startling or upsetting as this. He verily believed that he was doing right in the sight of God in persecuting these followers of One whom the highest authorities had put to death as a blasphemer. See his own testimony in chapters xxii. and xxvi.

6 "Lord, what will Thou have me to do?" He is full of trembling and astonishment, but in a moment he sees that he has been all wrong and the persecuted ones have been right. He seems humbled and by the spirit confesses that Jesus is Lord (I Cor. xii., 8). He is told to go on to Damascus and await orders. The "What wilt Thou?" of this verse and the "Where wilt Thou?" of Luke xxii., 9, when sincerely addressed to the Lord, will not fail to obtain sure guidance.

7. It is evident that those with Saul heard a sound of words, but it is also evident, from chapter xxii., 9, that they heard not the words spoken. Something of the same kind is written in Dan. x., 7-9. It is sometimes asked if those who are left when the church is taken shall hear the Lord's voice or see the event. Perhaps the records concerning Daniel and Saul may give some light.

8, 9. Three days in Damascus, blind and fasting and awaiting a further message from the Lord! What remembrances, what persistence, what searchings of heart, what humbling before God, what light from heaven must have shone in his soul during those days of outward darkness! How he would think of what Stephen saw and said, and of the patience and faith of others who had suffered for Christ through him. The Lord was dealing wondrously with him, but, oh, so lovingly, by His Spirit and His word.

10. "The Lord knoweth them that are His, and He knoweth them by name" (II Tim. ii., 19; Isa. xliii., 1). He could send an angel to do His bidding, as He often has done, for they excel in strength and do His commandments, harkening unto the voice of His word: They are His ministers who do His pleasure (Ps. ciii., 20, 21), but He sees fit to use human instrumentality and calls a Philip in Samaria or an Ananias in Damascus to do His bidding. If we hold ourselves ready for any manner of service wholly at His commandment (I Chron. xxviii., 21), He will surely show us His way for us and guide us into the good works prepared beforehand (Eph ii., 10).

11, 12. Ananias is sent to the street and the house, and the person is named to whom he is to go; and his occupation at the time is also mentioned. Ananias is also told what Saul sees as he prays. Let us not forget nor fail to believe that God is thus intimately acquainted with each of us. Our ways and words and thoughts, both in the darkness and the light, are all known to Him (Ps. cxxxix., 1-12; Ezek. xi., 5); therefore let our honest prayer be, "Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me and know my thoughts."

17. It must have been another new experience for Saul to have a disciple of Jesus put his hands upon him and address him as "Brother Saul," but I am sure he did not feel like knocking him down for thus addressing him, though I once heard a minister of the gospel, in good standing among men, say that he would like to treat a man that way who would call him "brother." True humility is never vexed nor irritated, but is at rest when nobody praises, or even when blamed or despised.

18. He received sight, he was filled with the Spirit, and confessed Jesus as Lord in baptism. He is a new man, a new creation, old things are passed away and all things are become new (II Cor. v., 17). He is crucified with Christ and risen with Christ to a new life. Although he still lives, it is no longer Saul of Tarsus, but Christ Jesus who now lives in him as Lord (Gal. ii., 20). He has become blind to all but Jesus Christ. He knows no other master. He has a heart only for Him and a body that is henceforth wholly at His disposal.

19. He partook of food and was strengthened and continued some days with the disciples at Damascus. Every disciple would soon hear of it; it would spread far and wide that the great persecutor had become a disciple of Christ. Many would want to see for themselves, before they could believe such a thing, and even the disciples at Jerusalem would not at first believe that he was a disciple (verse 26). Many of us are apt to believe that some things are too hard for the Lord, but we should remember Jer. xxxii., 17, xxxiii., 3.

20. "And straightway he preached Christ in the synagogues, that He is the Son of God. He increased the more in strength and spake boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus, proving that He is indeed Israel's Messiah (verses 22, 29). Both at Damascus and at Jerusalem the enemies of Christ sought to kill him, but God took care of His chosen vessel and for a time sent him to his home in Tarsus. As witnesses for Christ we must shine for Him among those who know us best.—Lesson Helper.

One Hundred Bushels for Five Cents.

At a public sale held on the farm of Calvin Hain, near Myerstown, Penn., 100 bushels of potatoes were put up by the auctioneer. Potatoes are a drug there, and no bid was received. After waiting for some time the auctioneer turned to Dawson Bennetch, standing near him, and said. "What will you give for them?" "Five cents," was the reply, whereupon the hammer fell, and the potatoes were Bennetch's property.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

President McKinley's first proclamation summoned Congress to meet in extra session on March 15.

Crowds of visitors have been thronging the White House to see President McKinley, and he has received hundreds of congratulatory messages.

The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee in the last Congress are hard at work preparing a tariff bill.

In the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress 128 nominations by the President failed of confirmation.

The new Cabinet officers, with the exception of Mr. Gage, took the oath of office in the Blue Room of the White House. Mr. Gage took the oath at the Treasury Department.

President McKinley's first official act was the signing of John Sherman's commission as Secretary of State.

The House passed the Immigration bill over the President's veto. The announcement of the vote—193 to 37—was received with applause.

The President accepted the resignation of William H. Doyle, collector of internal revenue at Philadelphia. Mr. Doyle has been awarded the contract for plumbing the Washington Postoffice building.

The International Money Conference bill is now a law, the President having signed it.

E. J. Babcock, who has been Senator Sherman's committee clerk for years, has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of State, to succeed Mr. Blandford upon the accession of Senator Sherman.

Domestic.

John A. Henderson, of Tallahassee, Vice-President of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, has been appointed United States Senator by Governor Bloxham to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Call's term.

General Julio Sanguily, who has returned to New York City after two years' imprisonment at Havana, intimates that General Weyler planned to have him poisoned. He is grateful to Consul General Lee, to whom he attributes his release from life imprisonment.

Governor Lord, of Oregon, has appointed ex-Senator H. W. Corbett United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of the Legislature to elect at the recent session. Mr. Corbett represented Oregon in the United States Senate from 1866 to 1872. He is Vice-President of the First National Bank of Portland.

Two more persons died in Boston as the result of the explosion in the subway. This increased the list of fatalities to eight.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Niagara Falls. It extended thirty miles each side of the river, and caused a good deal of alarm.

Open charges of corruption were made in the Oklahoma Senate, and three members, including President Johnson, sent in their resignations to the Governor. In the House everything was in an uproar.

A cable message was received in New York from the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs calling upon all the Grecian reserves in this country to return home for service.

Immense damage has been done by floods in the Middle Western States, the loss of property probably amounting to millions of dollars.

Joseph A. Iasigi, Turkish Consul-General in Boston, was indicated on charges of embezzling upward of $100,900 by the Grand Jury in that city.

An English syndicate is buying property in Georgia and North Carolina, with a view to developing gold mines.

A grain elevator was burned at Peoria, Ill., causing a loss of $500,000.

Hurricanes and floods did considerable damage in Southern and Middle States. Railroad traffic was impeded in Ohio and Indiana. Many persons were rendered homeless at St. Louis and Indianapolis.

The Bay Building and Goulding Block, in Worcester, Mass., were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of about half a million dollars.

Outlaws set fire to the Kay County (Oklahoma) Court House, and the building, with the county and all the court records, was destroyed. Two days before several indictments against bankers were stolen from the records. Several noted outlaws were under indictment in the county.

Lizzie McDonald, ten years old, a pretty brown-haired and brown-eyed girl, stylishly dressed, stood at the corner of Eighth and Barry streets, St. Louis, Mo., and sent a bullet through her right lung. She fell to the sidewalk, and it was thought she was dead, but she was picked up and taken to the City Hospital, where she revived, though it was believed she would die.

At Hinsdale, Mass., Betsey Spaulding Barrett died, aged 100 years five months seven days. She never was married and always lived within half a mile of where she was born. A half-brother, aged eighty, and a sister of seventy-six, are living. Miss Barrett's mental faculties were unimpaired until within a few days of her death.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lietter, of Tioga, Penn., were killed while driving across the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad at Corning, N. Y. Their carriage was struck by an express train and demolished. The horses escaped uninjured.

The Schwartz Brothers' Commission Company, of St. Louis, Mo., made an assignment to Joseph H. Zumbaten. The assets of the concern are placed at $300,000, and consist of stocks, bonds, notes and accounts.

The power house at Thirteenth and Mount Vernon streets, Philadelphia, from which the Union Traction Company operated half a dozen of its lines of trolley cars, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about $500,000, principally on the valuable machinery in the building, and is covered by insurance. During the progress of the fire August A. Bonder and a well-dressed, good-looking young man were run over by a fire engine and killed.

The revenue cutter Manhattan returned to New York harbor from Barnegat, N. J. where the Cuban filibuster steamship Laurada had received arms and men, many hours before, and had steamed away.

A despatch from Frankfort, Ky., says Governor Bradley has decided to appoint Major A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, United States Senator, to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn.

Under the carpet in the room where Isaac H. Lewis, the Neponset (Mass.) hermit, who died a month ago, lived, there have been found bonds, deeds of property, cash and securities, the total value of which is said to be between $50,000 and $100,000. A son will succeed to the estate.

Foreign Notes.

An anti-Turkish demonstration in Brussels, Belgium, was broken up by the police.

In the Commons Mr. Goschen declared that the British Navy was superior to the combined navies of any two of the Maritime Powers.

In the British House of Lords a suggestion was made that a fund be established to be managed by Irish financiers for the promotion of Irish industries and agriculture.

By the flooding of a tunnel shaft at Dover, England, eight men lost their lives.

NAMED AND CONFIRMED.

President McKinley Formally Nominates His Cabinet.

FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OPENS.

Upon Receipt of the First Communication From the New Chief Magistrate the Senate Went Into Executive Session—Mark Hanna Sworn In—Floral Tributes Given to the New Senators.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The opening proceedings of the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress were witnessed by a very large assemblage of spectators in the galleries of the Senate Chamber. The Senate was without the legislative partnership of the House of Representatives.

The Republican side of the Chamber looked as though the contents of a conservatory had been deposited in it. Flowers had been placed on the desks of numerous Senators who had just taken the oath of office, as well as on that of Vice-President Hobart.

WILLIAM E. MASON.
(United States Senator from Illinois.)

The new Senators, who had been sworn in on the previous day, are Edmund W. Pettus, Alabama; Alexander E. Clay, Georgia; Henry Heitfeldt, Idaho; William E. Mason, Illinois; Charles E. Fairbank, Indiana; W. O. Harris, Kansas; Samuel D. McEnery, Louisiana; George L. Wellington, Maryland; Thomas C. Platt, New York; Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio; Boies Penrose, Pennsylvania; Joseph H. Earle, South Carolina; George Turner, Washington; John C. Spooner, Wisconsin, and Joseph L. Rawlins, Utah.

Mark Hanna was sworn in as Senator from Ohio, in place of John Sherman, resigned.

President McKinley sent to the Senate the following nominations:

John Sherman, of Ohio, to be Secretary of State.

Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Russell A. Alger, of Michigan, to be Secretary of War.

Joseph McKenna, of California, to be Attorney General.

James A. Gary, of Maryland, to be Postmaster-General.

John D. Long, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy.

Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, to be Secretary of the Interior.

James Wilson, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

The Senate, immediately on receipt of the nomination, confirmed Mr. Sherman as Secretary of State. A recess was then taken, the other cabinet nominations having been referred to the proper committees. The committees retired to take them under consideration.

The immediate confirmation of Mr. Sherman was the following of the usual custom of the Senate, to confirm without reference to a committee any man who has been a member of the Senate.

The Senate resumed its session at two o'clock, and all of the Cabinet nominations were favorably reported and confirmed. This action was followed by adjournment until Monday.

BLOWN UP IN A STREET CAR.

Six Persons Killed by an Explosion in Boston, Mass.

An explosion of gas which leaked from the two great six-inch mains that cross the subway at Tremont and Boylston streets, Boston, Mass., killed six persons, injured two probably fatally, and hurt nearly fifty other persons, at 11.45 o'clock Thursday morning. A boom like that of a cannon was followed by a thick cloud of smoke, and then flames shot upward and blazed in the midst of the thoroughfares, where there is more travel than anywhere else in the city. Horses lay dead on the pavements, panic-stricken passengers were endeavoring to escape with their lives from the interior of burning cars, and fire engines were on the scene pouring tons of water upon the flames. The glass in the buildings was shattered along Tremont street as far south as Lagrange street, and north beyond the Tremont Theatre, east to Washington street, and west almost to Park Square. The list of dead follows: The Rev. W. A. Start, bursar of Tufts College; G. B. Bigelor, conductor; Miss A. Matilda Bates; William E. Vinal, secretary; Benjamin Downing, hack-driver, dead; D. H. Sibley, carriage-driver, burned beyond recognition.

KENTUCKY'S NEW SENATOR.

Governor Bradley Names A. T. Wood to Succeed Senator Blackburn.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, has appointed Major A. T. Wood, of Mount Sterling, to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn as United States Senator. With the appointment was also given out the call of an extra session of the Legislature, to convene March 13, the election of a Senator being among the objects named.

A. T. Wood has been a Republican leader in Kentucky for many years, and made the race for Governor against John Young Brown in 1890.

The Labor World.

Paris has 300 toy factories.

Germany has 1,000,000 textile workers.

Washington printers organized in 1815.

New York has a Workmen's Political League.

Hocking Valley (Ohio) miners don't average $5 a month.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

10	MILK AND CREAM.		
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.35 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans....			21,183
Condensed milk, cans.....			160
Cream, cans.....			459
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—Western Extras. ₱	—	@₱	19
Firsts.....	17	@	18
Thirds to seconds.....	13	@	16
State—Thirds to first.....	13	@	17
State Dairy, common to choice	12	@	16
Imitation Creamery.....	10	@	15
Factory, fresh, extras.....	12	@	12½
Common to good	7	@	10
	CHEESE.		
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	12¼
Good to prime.....	11¼	@	12
Common to fair.....	9	@	11
Part skims, good to prime..	8½	@	9
Full skims.....	3	@	3½
	EGGS.		
State & Penn—Fresh.....	13½	@	14
Jersey—Fancy.....	14	@	14½
Western—Firsts.....	13	@	13½
Southern—Good to prime. ..	12	@	12½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.	25	@	30
	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice.....	—	@	1 15
Medium, choice.....	90	@	92½
Pea, choice.....	85	@	87½
Red kidney, choice.....	1 25	@	1 30
White kidney, choice.....	—	@	1 25
Yellow eye.....	1 10	@	1 12½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs.....	1 30	@	1 32½
Green peas, bags.....	—	@	77½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples, Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl....	1 25	@	2 50
Greening, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 75
Baldwin.....	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl.	1 00	@	5 50
Jersey, fair to fancy. ...	3 00	@	3 50
	HOPS.		
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb.....	—	@	12
1896, good to prime.....	10	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice....	12½	@	13
Good to prime.....	11	@	12
Old odds.....	3	@	4½
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	8	@	8½
Chickens, ₱ lb.....	7	@	7½
Roosters, ₱ lb.....	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	9	@	10
Ducks, local, ₱ pair.....	65	@	90
Geese, local, ₱ pair.....	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	25	@	30
	DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	10	@	13
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb.....	10	@	13
State and Penn.....	8½	@	9½
Western, dry picked.....	7	@	10
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb...	6	@	9½
Western ducks, ₱ lb.....	12	@	13
Geese, Western, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	2 50	@	2 75
	HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	75	@	77½
Clover mixed.....	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye.....	85	@	90
Short rye.....	50	@	60
Oat.....	35	@	40
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, State, ₱ 180 lbs.....	80	@	1 00
Jersey, ₱ sack.....	90	@	1 25
L. I., ₱ bbl.....	—	@	—
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100.....	2 00	@	3 50
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	6 00
Red, ₱ bbl.....	3 25	@	3 50
Yellow	3 00	@	3 25
Celery, State, ₱ doz. stalks...	15	@	75
Carrots, ₱ bbl.....	60	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl.....	60	@	65
Jersey & L. I., Russia.....	—	@	—
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate.....	1 50	@	4 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ bbl.....	2 50	@	5 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate.....	2 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt.....	6	@	12
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate...	1 50	@	4 00
Squash, Marrow, ₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 50
Hubbard.....	1 25	@	1 50
Lettuce, ₱ basket..	75	@	3 00
Beets, Fla., ₱ bush. crate....	50	@	75
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	1 25
Asparagus, ₱ bunch.....	50	@	1 25
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Patents.....	4 80	@	5 05
Spring Patents.....	4 80	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	86½	@	95½
May.....	—	@	81½
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	29¼
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	23½
Ungraded White.....	21	@	29
Rye—State.....	40	@	41
Barley—Feeding.....	26½	@	26¾
Lard—City steam..... ...	—	@	3.4c
	LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed.....	6½	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good ..	18	@	50
Calves, city dressed.....	8	@	11
Country dressed.....	6	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	4 20	@	4 45
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	5 00	@	5 55
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 85	@	4 40
Country Dressed.	3¾	@	6

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of the Condition in Which Cleveland Leaves the Treasury.

The last debt statement under the Cleveland Administration issued by the United States Treasury Department, Washington, shows a net increase in the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, during February of $4,592,137. The interest-bearing debt increased $200, the non-interest-bearing debt increased $2,066,772, and cash in the Treasury decreased $2,525,165.10. The balances of the several classes of debt February 28 were: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,950. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,358,210. Debt bearing no interest, $376,714,549. Total, $1,225,437,709. The certificates and Treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury outstanding at the end of the month were $606,977,573, an increase of $11,002,000. The total cash in the Treasury was $864,338,166. The gold reserve was $100,000,000. Net cash balance, $112,337,255. In the month there was an increase in gold coin and bars of $3,818,906, the total at the close being $136,206,028. Of silver there was an increase of $1,922,917. Of the surplus there was in National bank depositories $16,456,040, against $16,573,729 at the end of the previous month.

$9000 FOR A FRIGHT.

Indiana Woman Gets Heavy Damages From a Preacher.

Mrs. Emma Braun has been awarded $9000 damages against the Rev. Thomas Craven, of Evanston, Ind., a retired missionary. Mrs. Braun formerly lived in a house belonging to Craven. While moving out, Craven, it is claimed, came to the house with a constable, attached her household goods and spoke in a very threatening way to her. Two days later she became a victim of St. Vitus' dance, and the testimony was that the disease was caused by the fright.

Simple Grandeur.

Men look upon him with disdain,
And scout his humble trade;
Poor soul, he has no teeming brain,
No learning to parade;
He only sits, from day to day,
No tender fancies ever play
'Round that dull, grizzled head.

Still, be not hasty to despise
This man of humble parts.
For, though he has not drawn a prize,
In choosing of the arts,
His awl obeys a master's hand,
And, oh, to be supreme
In any honest thing is grand
Beyond the poet's dream!
—R. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

HUMOROUS.

Barber—This is a bad quarter, sir. Customer—That's all right. I had a bad shave.

Mr.—What would you do if I should die and leave you? Mrs.—Leave me how much?

"Two soles with but a single thought," said the sentimental young lady. "Yes," replied her prosaic brother; "and they've lost that."

"Teacher, is this ruler straight?" "No, Mary; I bent it a little this morning on Bob Timbers. But I'll hammer it straight pretty soon on Tommy Grinwell."

Yeast—I see the latest thing is an electric laundry. Crimsonbeak—I suppose after a man's shirt comes home from one it looks as if it had been struck by lightning.

"When she scorned me," shrieked the pariah, "I vowed that she should never look upon my face again. I must keep my vow." Accordingly he waived aside the proffered washbasin and all was still.

"Do you pray for your dear teacher often, Tommy?" asked the visitor to the school. "Yeth, thir," replied Tommy the truthful, "whenever thee whipth me I pray for the old scratch to git her."

When Freddy got back from the mountains last week he was much pleased at the sight of clean stiff curtains in all the rooms. "O, Mamma!" he remarked, "the windows have all got clean shirts on!"

Brown—Smith is an enthusiastic wheelman. He takes a spin every day if the weather permits. Jones—Pooh! If he were really enthusiastic he would take a spin every day whether the weather permitted or not.

Mrs. Bray—I never saw more perfect acting than Miss Spot's at that amateur performance. Mr. Bray—She wasn't in the cast, was she? Mrs. Bray—No; she sat in the front seat and looked as though she enjoyed it.

"Our new neighbors are very polite," said Mrs. Perkasie to her husband when he came home at night. "Are they?" "Yes; I sent to borrow their stepladder and they told me they hadn't one, but if I'd wait awhile they'd send and buy me one."

Voice (at the telephone)—Major, will you please bring your family and take supper with us next Sunday? Servant Girl (replying back through telephone—Master and mistress are not in at present, but they can't come to supper, as it's my Sunday out.

She—I understand that Mrs. Krochet played on the piano at the reception last night. Did they appear to enjoy her performance? He—Oh! immensely. It was the most enjoyable time of the whole evening. Everybody was talking away as if they would split their throats.

Point of Greatest Snowfall.

For many years the weather station at Marquette, Mich., had the distinction of reporting the greatest snowfall in the United States. Snow lines on old weather maps showed Marquette as the radiating point. Last winter the deepest snow fell at Sault Ste. Marie, and the map was changed. Now the copper country is the place of deepest snow, Marquette seeming to be almost on the edge of the belt.

Boundless Affection.

He—Sometimes I wonder if you really love me.

She—As if I hadn't proved it! Haven't I called, you "Dumpsey darling?"

"Well?"

"And that is a name which, until I met you, I had held sacred to dear little Fido."—Cincinnati Inquirer.

INAUGURATED.

William McKinley Sworn in as the Nation's President.

PARADE AN IMPOSING PAGEANT.

Garret A. Hobart Takes the Oath as Vice-President.

Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, Administered the Oath of Office to the New Chief Magistrate---Directly Afterward President McKinley Delivered His Inaugural Address in the Presence of an Enormous Assemblage---Escorted from the Capitol to the White House---The Inaugural Parade Comprised About Twelve Thousand Men and Consisted of Two Divisions, One Military, the Other Civic---The Ball Held in the Pension Building---Magnificent Decorations Make the Scene One of Splendor---The Fireworks at Night in the Grounds Surrounding the Washington Monument---Mrs. McKinley's Handsome Inaugural Gown.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—In the presence of a cheering multitude of people, on a stand erected at the east front of the Capitol, William McKinley, of Ohio, was sworn in by Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, as President of the United States. The new Chief Executive then delivered his inaugural address. At its conclusion he was escorted to the White House amid the booming of cannon and the shouts of his fellow citizens. After luncheon he took his stand in the pavilion erected on the park front of the White House, and from there reviewed the inaugural parade. At night he attended the inaugural ball which was held in the Pension Building.

The parades, installation ceremonies and social functions which attended the induction of President McKinley were on a most elaborate and impressive scale. There was a much larger turnout of United States troops than on similar occasions, and while the civic bodies were not so numerous they were all uniformed in some distinctive manner, and, what is more important, all had a chance to march up the Avenue, an opportunity denied many clubs in the past who stood in line on Capitol Hill until night and then dispersed, tired out and disgruntled with the consciousness of a long journey for no purpose.

Fifty thousand American flags made of paper and 15,000 portraits of McKinley and Hobart had been distributed to residents along the line of the parade from the foot of the Capitol to Washington circle, for decorating their windows, and 1000 American flags of large size had been loaned by the War and Navy Departments, and were also used for street decoration purposes. The cornices of the roofs of the reviewing stands were tastefully decorated, but there was nothing striking in the way of outdoor garniture during the celebration.

Administering the Oath.

Shortly before 12 o'clock the President and his Cabinet, the President-elect, the Vice-President and the Vice-President-elect reached the Capitol, having been escorted from the White House by the route of the inaugural procession before an immense concourse of spectators. The incoming President occupied the President's room, and Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Hobart the Vice-President's room.

Shortly before noon they all assembled in the Senate Chamber, the members of the House and Senate and of the Supreme Court being present.

About three minutes before 12 o'clock Mr. Stevenson administered the oath of office to Mr. Hobart, and then, with a very brief address, at the stroke of 12, declared the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned without day.

The new Vice-President, an extra session of the Senate having been called, then called the Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress together and administered the oath to all newly elected Senators in alphabetical order.

The Senate then took a recess, and the procession moved from the Senate Chamber to the stand at the east portico, in front of the rotunda. The way was led by Sergeant-at-Arms Bright, of the Senate, and a squad of Capitol policemen. Then followed President Cleveland and President-elect McKinley; Vice-President Hobart and former Vice-President Stevenson, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court and the members of the Senate and House, and others who had tickets to the stand.

The oath of office was administered to President-elect McKinley by Chief Justice Fuller, and the new President then made his inaugural address.

At its conclusion, he returned to the President's room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and from there was escorted to the White House amid booming of the cannon, and the shouts of a clamorous crowd.

A notable figure on the stand where William McKinley took the oath of office as President was his venerable mother, who, despite her eighty-seven years, came on from Canton to witness the triumph of her son. Mrs. McKinley is the third mother who has lived to see a son take the oath of the Presidency. Mrs. Grant was the first and Mrs. Garfield the second.

After a brief rest in seclusion, from a stand erected on the park front of the White House President McKinley reviewed the procession.

The President Reviews the Parade.

The reviewing stand from which President McKinley and a distinguished party of guests looked at the procession was not included in the general bids for stands, but was made the subject of competition in designs by architects, and was erected on plans which are of particularly chaste conception.

The general arrangement of the parade consisted of two grand divisions—the first military and the second civic. Chairman Hanna tendered to General Horace Porter, of New York, the position of grand marshal, and he it was who arranged all its details.

The military grand division was commanded by General Grenville M. Dodge, United States Army, with General Huidekoper, of New York, as chief of staff, and Colonel Joseph P. Sanger, United States Army, as adjutant general. The first division of the military grand division consisted of two brigades. The first brigade was commanded by Major-General Wesley Merritt, United States Army. His personal staff consisted of Lieutenant H. C. Hale, Twentieth Infantry; Lieutenant L. H Strother, First Infantry, and Lieutenant T. B. Mott, First Artillery, all of the United States Army.

The regular United States troops marched in the first division. The Battalion of Engineers from Willets Point, four companies of one hundred men each, who are regarded as the finest body of soldiers in the United States Army, marched on the right of the line.

There were four batteries of heavy artillery from Washington Barracks, six heavy batteries from Fortress Monroe as infantry, three heavy batteries from Fort McHenry, Maryland, and four heavy batteries from New York Harbor. These marched as infantry.

There were four troops of the Third Cavalry, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; the Ninth Infantry, from Sackett's Harbor, New York; the Seventeenth Infantry, from Columbus Barracks; the Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Myer; the light battery of artillery, from Washington Barracks; one light battery, from New York Harbor, and one from Fort Adams, at Newport, and the battalion of Marines, from the Marine Barracks, Washington.

The second brigade consisted of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, the Washington High School Cadet Regiment and the battalion of cadets, from the Colored High School. This brigade was commanded by General Cecil Clay, with Colonel Theodore Mosher as Chief-of-Staff and Adjutant-General.

A second division of the military grand division was composed of the National Guards of the various States, each headed by the Governor and staff of that State who attended, arranged in order from front to rear according to the date in which the State entered the Union. The third division of the military division was composed of organizations of veteran soldiers, under command of General O. O. Howard, with General S. S. Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, as Chief of Staff.

The civic grand division was under command of Chief Marshal Brainard H. Warner. The Americus Club of Pittsburg acted as escort to Mr. Warner. The largest organization of this division was the National League of Republican Clubs, of which D. D. Woodmansee is President. He had a staff of forty gentlemen. This organization was given a division of the civic division, and Mr. Woodmansee was its marshal.

The second division of the civic grand division was composed of clubs and associations from all sections of the country, who marched in accordance with their seniority of formation. The parade marched twenty-four files front in close order, and the guide was to the left during the entire march.

General Porter stood at Thirteenth and K streets, and reviewed the parade, looking south. His staff was behind him on Thirteenth street.

The parade had a longer march than ever before on an inaugural occasion. In former years it was disbanded immediately after passing the White House. This year it followed Pennsylvania avenue to Washington Circle, at Twenty-second street, defiled into K street, marched down that thoroughfare, which is the widest street in Washington, and disbanded at Mount Vernon Square, Ninth and K streets. Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, was given a command in the military grand division.

Troop C, of Cleveland, mounted on black horses, was the personal escort of President McKinley, and it rode immediately in front of his carriage. The veterans of the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment, to which McKinley, Rosecrans and former President Hayes belonged, marched directly in the rear of the Presidential carriage.

The following Governors of States, with their staffs, participated in the parade:

Governor Frank S. Black, New York.
Governor John R. Tanner, Illinois.
Governor Francis M. Drake, Iowa.
Governor William O. Bradley, Kentucky.
Governor Lloyd Lowndes, Maryland.
Governor John W. Griggs, New Jersey.
Governor Asa S. Bushnell, Ohio.
Governor Edward Scofield, Wisconsin.
Governor Josiah Grout, Vermont.

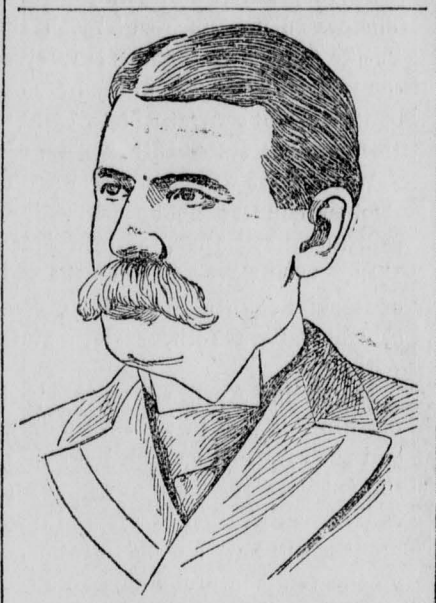
The parade was a brilliant one in every particular, and the various organizations filed past the reviewing stand in accord with the time schedule laid down by Grand Marshal Porter.

At the conclusion of the parade President McKinley returned to the White House in order to prepare for the inaugural ball.

Inaugural Ball.

The ball, which was held in the Pension Building, was superior to its predecessors in decoration and arrangements for guests' comfort.

The Committee on Decorations of the ball room, to which was appropriated from the guarantee fund the sum of $13,000, decided upon a beautiful design for the adornment of the ball room, the decorations of which consisted of a background of white and gold, and profuse floral decorations interspersed with thousands of tiny electric lights in colored globes of many tints.



GENERAL HORACE PORTER.
(Grand Marshal of Inauguration Parade.)

Three great canopies, or domes, made of white bunting, swung from the ceiling, and the draping of the galleries and columns was striking. The domes proper were thirty-six feet across the diameter of the base, and twenty feet in height. Bunting was stretched in graceful, sweeping curves from the base of the domes to the edges of the balcony surrounding the entire building. The bunting used was challis cloth, of which over 100,000 yards were used in beautifying the big room. The prevailing colors were white and yellow, intertwined in chain drapery around the balconies.

The promenade music stand was located at the east end, and was draped in a shade of deep yellow. The orchestra stand was in the centre of the south side balcony, and was draped in Moorish style, in white and yellow. In the centre of the building was a rustic fountain, with white and gold fish basking in electric-lighted waters.

The effect when the lights were turned on the decorations was marvelously beautiful. There were 8700 ground glass incandescent lights used in the room and fifty arc lights. The 148 iron pillars supporting the balconies of the court were jacketed with yellow and white challie, and on each pillar were sixteen lights. The drapings throughout the room were entirely of yellow and white.

At the west end of the court, up above the second balcony, hung a large National flag, consisting of red, white and blue incandescent lights, which by a mechanical contrivance gave the effect of the waving of the genuine bunting. On the south side of the court, above the band balcony, was a set piece, with the names McKinley and Hobart on streamers, and done in electric lights, surmounted by a shield of red, white and blue and the American eagle.

At the east end of the court was perhaps the most pleasing feature of the whole conception. A large balcony had been constructed, reaching fifty feet out into the court, to accommodate the orchestra. This was beautifully draped with yellow and white, and a large, deep arch had been constructed entirely of yellow and studded with electric lights.

Along the top balcony were placed seventy-five vases filled with tropical palm leaves, palms and such growing plants as would keep bright and fresh during the ball.

In the rear of the balconies there were prize effects of laurel festoons, caught up with green wreaths and traceries of Southern smilax. From each corner of the room, starting at a point about ten feet above the floor, palms extended to the ceiling. The four stairways and leading approaches from the ground floor to the second balcony walls were thatched with evergreens, conveying the idea of an arbor, and about this were placed singing birds in cages.

Banquet and Fireworks.

During the progress of the ball the banquet was served. The Banquet Committee received proposals from numerous caterers for the privilege of preparing and furnishing the supper at the inaugural ball, and it was given to a Philadelphia caterer, who was guaranteed the sum of $6000 by the committee. The number of supper tickets, the price of which was one dollar each, was limited to 6000.

The fireworks display was better than formerly, because it was entirely aerial in character and free from the set pieces which splutter and fizzle and are of interest only to those in the immediate vicinity, even if they are successful. The fireworks display was made in the Washington Monument grounds, directly north of the monument. The chief feature was the production of an American flag of immense proportions that remained suspended at a high altitude for twenty minutes, a constant shower of stars falling from it. There were also flights of rockets, bombs and other beautiful and noisy things in profusion.

Mrs. McKinley's Inaugural Gown.

The gown which Mrs. McKinley wore at the inauguration ball was especially handsome. The material is what is known as cloth of silver. The groundwork is of white satin heavily woven with silver thread in a conventionalized lily design.

The train, which is plain, full and sweeping, measures two yards and a half in length. On the left side it is open over a panel of seed pearls embroidered on satin.

Beginning at the bottom is a flounce of Venetian point lace of a special and beautiful design, a half yard in width, which is cascaded narrow at the bottom, and gradually widens toward the top, until it is extended its full width over the hip and out to the back, where it is partly concealed under the full train. The right side of the skirt is also slashed open halfway up, and under that also is an embroided petticoat of pearls.

The bodice is tight fitting and slightly pointed at front and back. The lower part is of silver cloth and the upper and back of pearls. The same lace that is used in the flounce is fastened at the waist line into a narrow point and is draped wider toward the shoulders in a V-shape. From there it spreads out over the sleeves and under a strap of silver cloth, two inches at the top and four inches at the bottom. This strip is also embroidered in pearls.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MOTHER.

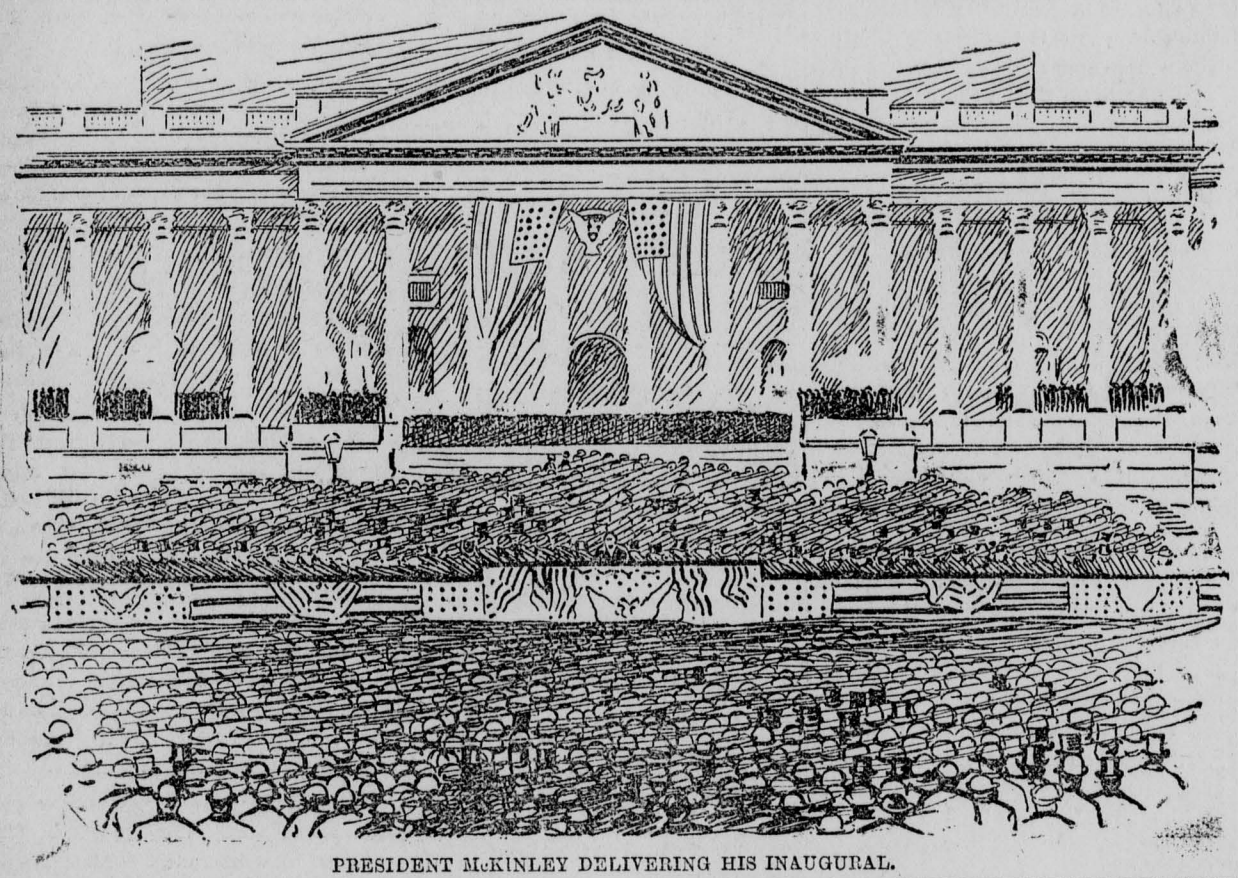
The collar is of pearl-embroidered satin. From it is a high Medici collar of the lace, wide out and full, to show the pattern.

Long and fairly tight are the sleeves, and they are finished at the wrist with Vandyke effects, embroidered at the edge, from which they fall from narrow lace of the same design as that on the skirt.

With this gorgeous gown Mrs. McKinley wore a number of diamonds to fasten the lace, the handsomest being a diamond star and a sunburst of unusual brilliancy. She also wore exquisite side combs.

The fan carried for this occasion is of the small empire shape, of lace, the same design as that on the gown, exquisitely embroidered in pearls.

The lining for this gown is of white satin, heavy and rich. Around the bottom inside are half a dozen ruffles to give a full effect particularly to the train.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DELIVERING HIS INAUGURAL.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.
(He administered the oath of office to President McKinley.)

MRS. McKINLEY IN HER INAUGURATION GOWN.

M'KINLEY'S CABINET.

Statement of the Portfolios Generally Assigned to the Members.

With the announcement that Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York City, would be appointed Secretary of the Interior, the Cabinet of President McKinley is complete. Mr. Bliss

CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

was born in Fall River, Mass., in 1833. Early in life he entered upon a mercantile career, in which he has been unusually successful. He is the senior member of the New York dry goods firm of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. Mr. Bliss has taken a prominent part in Republican politics, both city and State for years, but has never before held office, except the honorary one of member of the Pan-American Conference. He was chairman of the New York Republican State Committee in 1878-83, and long has been Treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

As completed by Mr. Bliss's appointment the list of Cabinet members is as follows:

Secretary of State—John Sherman, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage, of Illinois.
Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.
Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.
Attorney General—Joseph McKenna, of California.
Postmaster General—James A. Gary, of Maryland.
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Interior—Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Walnuts and butternuts are being successfully cultivated in Whatcom county, Wash. They are not native to the region.

Lord Dufferin is president of the committee in charge of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of Cabot's discovery of North America, which will be held this year at Bristol, Cabot's home port.

John Lawder, nicknamed the "Water Crab," a hermit 65 years old, who for forty-five years has lived alone, dealt in old books and picked rags and bones at Baltimore, died there last month. All the year round he would rise at 2.30 o'clock in the morning and forage before dawn. He was the son of a lawyer.

There is a cat that goes hunting at Hoisington, Kan. It makes its home in the roundhouse where a railroad man placed it to get warm one day when he found it half frozen in the street. The men made a practice of shooting birds for it, and now the cat will follow for a mile or more any man who carries a gun, and at sound of a shot will run for the bird.

Water buckets saved Mrs. J. M. Davis, of Buckingham, Va., from drowning while she was on her way to a spring. The path led over a tunnel of an abandoned gold mine, and some rotten timber giving away just as Mrs. Davis got above them, the tunnel roof collapsed and she fell into thirty feet of water. An empty bucket on each arm buoyed her up until she was able to grasp a floating log.

Angry at a neighbor for killing his dog, a Frederick, Md., farmer asked a lawyer to collect $10 damages for him. Results were slow and he secretly gave the case to another lawyer, who wrote the offender to call and pay up. The guilty man, frightened at the thought of two lawyers after him, went to the first one and paid the $10, remarking incidentally that he had received a letter from the other. The lawyers met and divided the $10, and their client had to laugh at himself.

A remarkable case of the recovery of speech and hearing is reported in the *Lancet* from the Canton of Ticino in Switzerland. An Italian, aged 41 years, who five years ago became a deaf-mute in consequence of a serious disease, was startled by the sudden appearance of a runaway horse. As he jumped aside to avoid the animal, he uttered a loud scream, and after it had gone by found that he was able to talk and hear.

Advantage of Sleep.

In reply to the question, Is it wise for a man to deny himself and get along with a few hours' sleep a day, to do more work? Tesla, the great electrician, is said to have replied: "That is a great mistake, I am convinced. A man has just so many hours to be awake, and the fewer of these he uses up each day, the more days they will last; that is, the longer he will live. I believe that a man might live two hnndred years if he would sleep most of the time. That is why negroes often live to advanced old age, because they sleep so much. It is said that Gladstone sleeps seventeen hours every day; that is why his faculties are still unimpaired in spite of his great age. The proper way to economize life is to sleep every moment that is not necessary or desirable that you should be awake.',

Electric Bitters

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at B.O'Connor & Sons.'

Foster's Weather Predictions.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from March 1 to 4 and 6 to 10. The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about the 11th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 12th, great central valleys 13th to 15th, eastern states 16th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 11th, great central valleys 13th, eastern states 15th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 14th, great central valleys 16th, eastern states 18th.

March and April will go into partnership this year in weather making and the reversals caused by one of the planets in March, while they cause great weather extremes in the month, will have a decided influence on the temperature and rainfall of April. This will interest farmers generally, for it will determine whether we are to have an early or a late Spring. With good April rains large yields of oats and grasses would be insured, while a dry April makes short grasses and a poor yield of oats.

A cold April is very hard on gardens, while a warm April brings them bountiful harvests. Watch these bulletins for April forecasts, for the weather in that month caused by disturbance in March will go to extremes.

A Card from a Georgia Widow.

From the Griffin Call.

Mr. Editor, I desire to thank the friends and neighbors most heartily in this manner for their co-operation during the illness and death of my late husband, who escaped from me by the hand of death on last Friday while eating breakfast. To my friends and all who contributed so willingly toward making the last moments and the funeral of my husband a success, I desire to remember most kindly, hoping these lines will find them enjoying the same blessings. I have also a good milch cow and roan gelding horse, 8 years old, which I will sell cheap.

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform. He plants
His footsteps on the sea and rides
upon the storm."

Also a black and white shoat very low.

Tour to California via Pennsylvania Railroad.

In Southern California is found the realization of a dream of the ancients. Here are the "Golden Apples of the Hesperides," ripening beneath a sky more beautiful than that of Rome, and in a climate more perfect than that of Athens. Never in the wildest flights of his imagination did either Homer or Hesiod ever conceive of a garden richer in verdant beauty, more productive of luscious fruit, or set amid more picturesque and lovely surroundings.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad tours to California will leave New York and Philadelphia March 27, stopping at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs and the "Garden of the Gods," and Salt Lake City. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman palace cars going, and return on regular trains via any oute within nine months. Round-trip tickets, including transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth), meals and other tour features going. and railroad transportation on regular trains returning; and one-way tickets, including transportation and all tour features going, will be aold at the following rates:—

	Round trip.	One way.
New York	$208.00	$141.75
Philadelphia	203.00	140.25
Washington, D. C.	197.00	138.50
Harrisburg, Pa.	197.00	138.25
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	200.00	138.25
Altoona, Pa	194.20	136.75
Pittsburg	187.20	133.25

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, stating return route desired. 3-3-4t.

Sagacity of Horses.

In the year 1872, during a skirmish with the Sioux Indians, the Third United States Cavalry formed an encampment in a valley on the southern border of Dakota. At nightfall the horses were tethered by a long line to the ground. Toward daybreak a violent storm of rain and hail burst over the valley, when the terrified animals broke loose from their fastenings and tore away up the steep sides of the valley into the territory of the enemy. Without horses, at the mercy of the enemy, we would have been lost; yet it was impossible, in the darkness, to go after them into an unknown country, probably full of Indians. The commanding officer, as a last resource, ordered the stable call to be sounded. In a few minutes every horse had returned to the encampment and we were saved.—*Thierfreund.*

Bitterness of a South Carolina Editor.

From the Hartwell Sun,

The Lord loves a cheerful giver. He'll take care of the editor. He has a charter from the State to act as a door mat for the community. He will get the paper out somehow, and stand up for the town, and whoop it up for you when you run for office, and lie about your pigeon-toed daughter's tackey wedding, and blow about your big-footed son when he gets a four-dollar-a-week job, and weep over your shriveled soul when it is released from its gasping body, and smile at your wife's second marriage. Don't worry about the editor; he'll get along. The Lord only knows how—but somehow.

Why He's Backward.

Indianapolis Journal.

"I wonder," said the Sweet Young Thing, "why a man is always scared when he proposes?"

"That," said the Chronic Bachelor, "is his guardian angel trying to hold him back."

Helping His Grandma.

"Come, little boy," his grandma said,
"Upon this chair you'll sit,
And hold the worsted in your hands,
And help your grandma knit."

"Oh, yes," the little boy replied,
And smiled a little bit;
"There's nothing I like more to do
Than help my grandma—nit!"
—*Harper's Round Table.*

From Cripple Creek.

After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high attitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor *Daily Advertiser*. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

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Felt Boots,	Rubber Shoes, &c.

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may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

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Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c:
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

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